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Tales of the CIVIL WAR

C. H. KEENE M. A.

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Elementary Classics

TALES OF THE CIVIL WAR

FROM

CAESAR'S COMMENTARIES.

ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

With Vocabulary, Notes, and Exercises

BY

CHARLES HAINES KEENE, M.A.

London
MACMILLAN AND CO.
AND NEW YORK
1894

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INTRODUCTION.

THE three books of the Commentaries on the Civil War contain an account by Caesar himself of the contest between him and Pompey for the chief place in the Roman state. In the year 49 B.C., Pompey and Caesar were the two leading men of their time, and there was no independent authority competent to curb their rivalry. As neither could brook the superiority of the other, a conflict was inevitable, and their struggle for power involved their country in civil war.

Caesar begins his narrative by referring to a letter which he sent to the senate by the hands of Curio, in January, 49 B.C. In this letter it was proposed that both Pompey and Caesar should resign their provinces and disband their armies, and that Caesar should then go to Rome to stand for the consulship. The letter was read in the senate, but no resolution was moved upon it. A general discussion on the position of the state then took place, and finally a resolution was passed ordering Caesar to disband his army by a fixed day, under pain of being declared

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a public enemy. Hereupon the magistrates were armed with dictatorial power and preparations for war commenced. On learning this Caesar advanced to Ariminum, thereby leaving his province and practically declaring war against the senate. He rapidly took possession of a large number of towns in Italy, and so great was the alarm at Romē that the consuls fled to Capua. Domitius made a brief stand at Corfinium, but the town soon yielded to Caesar. Thereupon Pompey went to Brundisium, whither he was followed by Caesar, who began to block up the harbour. Pompey, however, succeeded in embarking his troops secretly, and crossed to Greece. Caesar through want of ships was unable to follow. He accordingly, abandoning the pursuit for the present, proceeded to Rome, where he summoned the senate and made an ineffectual attempt to treat with Pompey. He then went to Gaul and afterwards to Spain to conduct operations there, and he ultimately got the better of Pompey's supporters in both those countries.

In Africa, however, he was less fortunate, as his lieutenant, Curio, who had crossed thither from Sicily, was worsted and slain after an energetic campaign.

Caesar, during his absence from Rome, had been named dictator, and by virtue of that office on his return in 48 B.C. he took steps to restore credit and

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reestablish the public confidence which had been shaken by the war. Having carried out various measures with this view and presided over the elections, at which he was himself chosen one of the consuls, he resigned the dictatorship, and proceeding to Brundisium thence crossed to Greece. In the latter country the war was carried on with varying success for several months, until at last on August 9 (June 6 of the Julian calendar), 48 B.C., the two generals met on the field of Pharsalus. Here a decisive battle was fought in which Pompey was defeated and compelled to take to flight. He first escaped to Amphipolis and afterwards vainly sought safety at various places in Asia and the neighbouring islands. He finally determined to seek shelter in Egypt, but on attempting to land in that country he was treacherously slain by Achillas and Septimius, the advisers of the young king Ptolemy.

The present selections end with this tragic event, which practically left Caesar master of the Roman world. The few remaining chapters of the Commentaries describe the pursuit of Pompey, Caesar's arrival in Egypt and the commencement of the Alexandrine war.

The Tales here given are much abridged from the original, and the language has been somewhat simplified, especially in the earlier sections. The Exercises are based on the text, and it has not

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been thought necessary to give an English-Latin Vocabulary, as most of the words used in each Exercise occur in the corresponding section of the text, except in the case of some very common words and of a few others which are supplied within brackets in the several Exercises.

The Vocabulary is divided into sections corresponding with those of the text, and each Latin word is explained in the Vocabulary on its first occurrence. When the same word recurs in a later part of the book its place in the Vocabulary may be found by means of the Index.

The Notes supplement the Vocabulary in the few cases where an explanation of the text is required in a form not suitable for a Vocabulary.

In preparing the Text and Notes I am chiefly indebted to Kraner and Hofmann's edition of the three books of the Commentaries. I have also derived some assistance from Malcolm Montgomrey's excellent edition of the first book.

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TALES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

1. *A Letter from Caesar is read in the Senate and unfavourably received.*

Litterae a C. Caesare consulibus redduntur.

Aegre impetratum est ut in senatu recitarentur.

Referunt consules de republica infinite.

L. Lentulus consul senatui reique publicae se non defuturum pollicetur.

In eandem sententiam loquitur Scipio.

Dicit Pompeio esse in animo reipublicae non deesse.

Haec Scipionis oratio, quod senatus in urbe habebatur Pompeiusque aberat, ex ipsius ore Pompei mitti videbatur.

2. *Pompey prepares for War.*

Missus est ad vesperum senatus.

Omnes, qui sunt eius ordinis, a Pompeio evocantur.

Laudat eos Pompeius atque in posterum confirmat.

Completur urbs tribunis, centurionibus, evocatis.

Necessarii Pompei atque Caesaris inimici in senatum coguntur.

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Horum vocibus et concursu terrentur infirmiores, dubii confirmantur, plerisque vero libere decernendi potestas eripitur.

3. *The Senate arms the Magistrates with dictatorial power. The Tribunes escape to Caesar.*

Iam Pompeius totum se ab Caesaris amicitia averterat et cum communibus inimicis in gratiam redierat.

Rem ad arma deduci studebat.

His de causis aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate.

Decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatusconsultum;

Dent operam consules, praetores, tribuni plebis, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat.

Profugiunt statim ex urbe tribuni plebis seseque ad Caesarem conferunt.

Is eo tempore erat Ravennae exspectabatque suis lenissimis postulatis responsa.

4. *Troops are levied in Italy. Caesar appeals to his Soldiers, who promise to support him.*

Proximis diebus habetur extra urbem senatus.

Pompeius eadem illa, quae per Scipionem ostenderat, agit.

Tota Italia dilectus habentur, arma imperantur, pecuniae a municipiis exiguntur, e fanis tolluntur.

Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar apud milites contionatur.

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Iniurias inimicorum in se commemorat.

Conclamant legionis tertiae decimae, quae aderat, milites, sese paratos esse imperatoris sui iniurias defendere.

5. *Caesar leaves his Province and enters Italy.*

Cognita militum voluntate Caesar Ariminum cum ea legione proficiscitur.

Reliquas legiones ex hibernis evocat et subsequi iubet.

Ab Arimino M. Antonium cum cohortibus quinque Arretium mittit.

Ipse Arimini cum duabus subsistit ibique dilectum habere instituit.

Pisaurum, Fanum, Anconam singulis cohortibus occupat.

6. *Panic at Rome. The Consuls fly to Capua.*

Quibus rebus Romam nuntiatis tantus repente terror invasit ut Lentulus consul ex urbe profugeret.

Hunc Marcellus collega et plerique magistratus consecuti sunt.

Cn. Pompeius pridie eius diei ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, quas a Caesare acceptas in Apulia hibernorum causa disposuerat.

Nihil citra Capuam tutum esse omnibus videtur.

Capuae primum sese confirmant et colligunt.

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7. *Caesar occupies Asculum and advances on Corfinium.*

Interea Caesar Asculum Picenum proficiscitur.

Id oppidum Lentulus Spinther decem cohortibus tenebat.

Qui Caesaris adventu cognito profugit, et in itinere in Vibullium Rufum missum a Pompeio incidit.

Vibullius milites ab eo accipit, ipsum dimittit et ad Domitium Ahenobarbum Corfinium magnis itineribus pervenit.

Caesarem adesse cum legionibus duabus nuntiat.

Caesar ipse unum diem rei frumentariae causa moratus Corfinium contendit.

Eo cum venisset ad oppidum constitit iuxtaque murum castra posuit.

8. *Domitius in vain seeks Help from Pompey. Corfinium surrenders to Caesar.*

Domitius ad Pompeium in Apuliam peritos regionum cum litteris mittit, qui petant atque orent, ut sibi subveniat.

Pompeius rescripsit, sese rem in summum periculum deducturum non esse.

Domitium ad se cum omnibus copiis venire iussit.

Id ne fieri posset, obsidione atque oppidi circummunitione fiebat.

Domitius arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur consiliumque fugae capere constituit.

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Divulgato Domitii consilio milites suae salutis rationem habent.

Itaque legatos ex suo numero ad Caesarem mittunt: sese paratos esse portas aperire et L. Domitium vivum in eius potestatem tradere.

Caesar omnes senatores senatorumque liberos, tribunos militum equitesque Romanos ad se produci iubet.

Hos omnes dimittit incolumes.

Milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere iubet.

Eo die castra movet et in Apuliam pervenit.

9. *Pompey goes to Brundisium and thence secretly sails for Greece.*

Pompeius his rebus cognitis, quae erant ad Corfinium gestae, Brundisium proficiscitur.

Consules Dyrrhachium cum magna parte exercitus profecti sunt.

Pompeius cum viginti cohortibus Brundisii remanebat.

Caesar Brundisium pervenit et exitus administrationesque Brundisini portus impedire instituit.

Pompeius, sive operibus Caesaris permotus sive etiam quod ab initio Italia excedere constituerat, milites silentio naves conscendere iubet, et sub noctem naves solvit.

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Caesar, etsi ad spem conficiendi negotii maxime probabat coactis navibus mare transire et Pompeium sequi, tamen eius rei moram temporisque longinquitatem timebat, quod omnibus coactis navibus Pompeius praesentem facultatem insequendi sui ademerat.

Itaque in praesentia Pompei sequendi rationem omittit, in Hispaniam proficisci constituit.

10. *Caesar assembles the Senate at Rome. Unsuccessful Attempt to treat with Pompey.*

Caesar milites in proxima municipia deducit; ipse ad urbem proficiscitur.

Coacto senatu iniurias inimicorum commemorat.

Patientiam proponit suam, cum de exercitibus dimittendis ultro postulavisset.

Acerbitatem inimicorum docet, qui, quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent.

Dicit legatos ad Pompeium de compositione mitti oportere.

Probat rem senatus de mittendis legatis; sed, qui mitterentur, non reperiebantur, maximeque timoris causa pro se quisque id munus legationis recusabat.

Pompeius enim discedens ab urbe in senatu dixerat, eodem se habiturum loco, qui Romae remansissent et qui in castris Caesaris fuissent.

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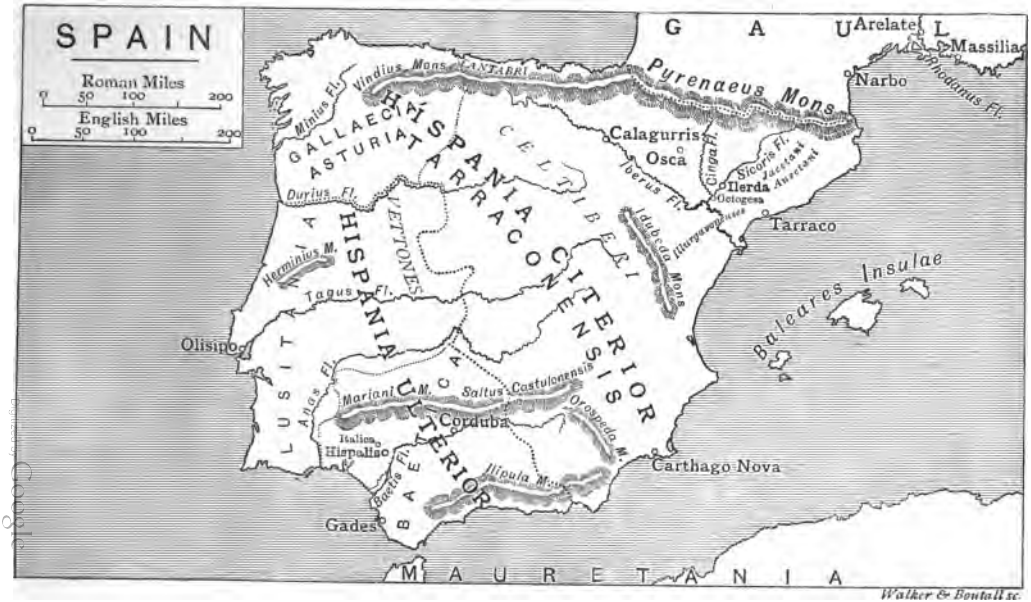
SPAIN
Roman Miles
0 50 100 200
English Miles
0 50 100 200
G A U L
Arelate
Massilia
Narbo
Rhodanus Fl.
Pyrenaeus Mons
Vindius Mons
CANTABRI
Minius Fl.
GALLAECIA
ASTURIA
HISPANIA TARRACONENSIS
CELTIBERI
Calagurris
Osca
Cinga Fl.
Iberus Fl.
Sicoris Fl.
Jacetani
Aturetani
Ilerda
Octogesa
Tarraco
Durius Fl.
VETTONES
Idubeda Mons
Illurgavonenses
Herminius M.
Tagus Fl.
HISPANIA
CITERIOR
Baleares Insulae
Olisipo
LUSITANIA
Anas Fl.
Mariani M.
Saltus Castulonensis
Orospeda M.
Corduba
Italica
Hispalis
BAETICA
Baetis Fl.
Mingula M.
Carthago Nova
Gades
MAURETANIA
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Itaque Caesar frustra diebus aliquot consumptis ab urbe proficiscitur atque in ulteriorem Galliam pervenit.

11. *Pompey's Lieutenants prepare to hold Spain.*

C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus tribus in Hispaniam praemittit celeriterque saltus Pyrenaeos occupari iubet, qui eo tempore ab L. Afranio legato praesidiis tenebantur.

Afranius et Petreius et Varro legati Pompei erant.

Horum unus Hispaniam citeriorem tribus legionibus, alter ulteriorem a saltu Castulonensi ad Anam duabus legionibus, tertius ab Ana Vettonum agrum Lusitaniamque pari numero legionum obtinebat.

Officia inter se partiuntur. Petreius ex Lusitania per Vettones cum omnibus copiis ad Afranium proficiscitur; Varro cum iis, quas habebat, legionibus omnem ulteriorem Hispaniam tuetur.

12. *Caesar appears before Ilerda and begins Operations.*

Fabius in Sicori flumine pontes effecerat duos distantes inter se milia passuum quattuor.

Eo Caesar cum equitibus nongentis pervenit.

Postero die triplici instructa acie ad Ilerdam proficiscitur et sub castris Afranii consistit.

Inter oppidum Ilerdam et proximum collem, ubi castra Petreius atque Afranius habebant, tumulus erat paulo editior.

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Hunc si occupavisset Caesar et communisset, ab oppido et commeatu omni se interclusurum adversarios confidebat.

13. *Skirmish for possession of a Hill.*

Hoc sperans, legiones tres ex castris educit et unius legionis antesignanos procurrere atque eum tumulum occupare iubet.

Afranii cohortes breviore itinere ad eundem occupandum locum mittuntur.

Contenditur proelio et, quod prius in tumulum Afraniani venerant, nostri repelluntur atque terga vertere seque ad signa legionum recipere coguntur.

Caesar cohortatus suos legionem nonam subsidio ducit; hostem nostros insequentem supprimit rursusque terga vertere seque ad oppidum Ilerdam recipere et sub muro consistere cogit.

Haec eius diei praefertur opinio, ut se utrique superiores discessisse existimarent: Afraniani quod tumulum tenuissent, quae causa pugnandi fuerat, et nostros primo congressu terga vertere coegissent; nostri autem, quod iniquo loco congressi quinque horis proelium sustinuissent et adversarios in oppidum compulissent.

14. *Several Spanish Tribes join Caesar. Afranius and Petreius determine to retreat into Celtiberia.*

Interim Oscenses et Calagurritani mittunt ad Caesarem legatos seseque imperata facturos polli-

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centur. Hos Tarraconenses et Iacetani et Ausetani et paucis post diebus Illurgavonenses, qui flumen Hiberum attingunt, insequuntur. Magna celeriter commutatio rerum; multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt et Caesaris amicitiam sequuntur.

Itaque constituunt Afranius Petreiusque in Celtiberiam bellum transferre. Hic magnos equitatus magnaque auxilia exspectabant et suis locis bellum in hiemem ducere cogitabant. Hoc inito consilio toto flumine Hibero naves conquirere et Octogesam adduci iubent. Id erat oppidum positum ad Hiberum miliaque passuum a castris aberat triginta. Ad eum locum fluminis navibus iunctis pontem imperant fieri legionesque duas flumen Sicorim traducunt.

15. *Caesar's Cavalry cross the Sicoris and harass the Retreating Enemy.*

Caesar, qui partem aliquam Sicoris averterat vadumque in eo flumine effecerat, huc iam reduxerat rem, ut equites possent atque auderent flumen transire, pedites vero cum altitudine aquae tum etiam rapiditate fluminis ad transeundum impedirentur. Relinquebatur Caesari nihil, nisi uti equitatu agmen adversariorum male haberet et carperet. Itaque equites ab eo missi flumen transeunt, et cum de tertia vigilia Petreius atque Afranius castra movissent, repente sese ad novissimum agmen ostendunt et iter impedire incipiunt.

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16. *Next day his Infantry also cross the River.*

Prima luce certior factus est Caesar, paratos esse milites ea transire flumen qua traductus esset equitatus. Etsi timebat tantae magnitudini fluminis exercitum obicere, conandum tamen atque experiendum iudicat. Itaque infirmiores milites ex omnibus centuriis deligi iubet, quorum aut animus aut vires videbantur sustinere non posse. Hos cum legione una praesidio castris relinquit; reliquas legiones expeditas educit magnoque numero iumentorum in flumine supra atque infra constituto traducit exercitum.

17. *Caesar overtakes the Enemy. Both Sides encamp and send out Reconnoitring Parties.*

Quos ubi Afranius conspexit, locis superioribus consistit aciemque instruit. Caesar in campis exercitum reficit, ne defessum proelio obiciat; rursus conantes progredi insequitur et moratur. Illi necessario maturius, quam constituerant, castra ponunt. Caesar quoque in proximo colle castra ponit.

Media circiter nocte fit certior Caesar, duces adversariorum silentio copias castris educere. Quo cognito signum dari iubet et vasa militari more conclamari. Illi exaudito clamore veriti, ne noctu impediti sub onere confligere cogerentur, iter supprimunt copiasque in castris continent.

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Postero die Petreius occulte ad exploranda loca proficiscitur. Hoc idem fit ex castris Caesaris: mittitur L. Decidius Saxa, qui loci naturam perspiciat. Uterque idem suis renuntiat: quinque milia passuum proxima intercedere itineris campestris, inde excipere loca aspera et montuosa: qui prior has angustias occupaverit, ab hoc hostem prohiberi nihil esse negotii.

18. *Caesar makes a Detour over rough ground and by securing a Defile leading to the Ebro cuts the Enemy off from the River.*

Caesar omnes copias castris educit magnoque circuitu nullo certo itinere exercitum ducit. Nam quae itinera ad Hiberum atque Octogesam pertinebant, castris hostium oppositis tenebantur. Ac primo Afraniani milites visendi causa laeti ex castris procurrebant contumeliosisque vocibus prosequebantur nostros. Erat enim iter a proposito diversum, contrariamque in partem iri videbatur.

Sed ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt iamque primos superare regionem castrorum animum adverterunt, conclamatur ad arma, atque omnes copiae exeunt rectoque ad Hiberum itinere contendunt. Erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, utri prius angustias montesque occuparent. Confecit prior iter Caesar atque ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem in hac contra hostem aciem instruit.

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Afranius, cum ante se hostem videret, collem quendam nactus ibi constitit.

19. *Afranius surrenders after making an Unsuccessful Attempt to return to Ilerda.*

Erat occasio bene gerendae rei. Sed Caesar in eam spem venerat, se sine pugna et sine vulnere suorum rem conficere posse, quod re frumentaria adversarios interclusisset. Premebantur Afraniani pabulatione, aquabantur aegre. Itaque magnus eorum cotidie numerus ad Caesarem perfugiebat. In his erat angustiis res. Sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur Ilerdam reverti, quod ibi paulum frumenti reliquerant. Tarraco longius aberat; quo spatio plures rem posse casus recipere intellegebant.

Hoc probato consilio ex castris proficiscuntur. Caesar cum legionibus subsequitur. Pugnatur acriter ad novissimum agmen, compluresque milites interficiuntur. Tum vero consistunt necessario et procul ab aqua et natura iniquo loco castra ponunt. Tandem omnibus rebus obsessi, aquae, lignorum, frumenti inopia colloquium petunt. Venitur in eum locum quem Caesar delegit. Audiente utroque exercitu loquitur Afranius: Se perpessos omnium rerum inopiam; nunc vero neque corpore dolorem neque animo ignominiam ferre posse; itaque se victos confiteri. Ad ea Caesar respondit: Se nemini

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nociturum. Provinciis excedere exercitumque dimittere iussit.

20. *Varro at first wavers, but finally sides with Pompey.*

M. Varro in ulteriore Hispania initio cognitis iis rebus, quae sunt in Italia gestae, diffidens Pompeianis rebus, amicissime de Caesare loquebatur neque se in ullam partem movebat. Postea vero, cum Caesarem ad Massiliam detineri cognovit, copias Petrei cum exercitu Afranii esse coniunctas, magna auxilia convenisse, atque haec ad eum latius atque inflatius Afranius perscribebat, se quoque ad motus fortunae movere coepit. Dilectum habuit tota provincia et bellum parabat. Ratio autem haec erat belli, ut se cum duabus legionibus Gades conferret, naves frumentumque omne ibi contineret. Progresso ei paulo longius litterae Gadibus redduntur, consensisse Gaditanos principes cum tribunis cohortium, quae essent ibi in praesidio, ut urbem insulamque Caesari servarent.

21. *He is deserted by one of his Legions and surrenders to Caesar. Caesar arrives at Marseilles and learns that he has been named Dictator.*

His cognitis rebus altera ex duabus legionibus ex castris Varronis, adstante et inspectante ipso, signa sustulit seseque Hispalim recepit. Quibus rebus perterritus Varro, cum itinere converso sese Italicam

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venturum praemisisset, certior ab suis factus est praeclusas esse portas. Tum vero omni interclusus itinere ad Caesarem mittit, paratum se esse legionem, cui iusserit, tradere. Ille ad eum Sextum Caesarem mittit atque huic tradi iubet.

Caesar, qui magistratus principesque omnium civitatum sibi esse praesto iusserat, contione habita omnibus gratias agit, biduumque Cordubae commoratus Gades proficiscitur. Provinciae Q. Cassium praeficit. Ipse Tarraconem et inde Narbonem atque Massiliam pervenit. Ibi legem de dictatore latam seseque dictatorem dictum a M. Lepido praetore cognoscit.

22. *Surrender of Marseilles.*

Dum haec in Hispania geruntur, C. Trebonius legatus, qui ad oppugnationem Massiliae relictus erat, duabus ex partibus aggerem, vineas turresque ad oppidum agere instituit. Sed tanti erant antiquitus in oppido omnium rerum ad bellum apparatus tantaque multitudo tormentorum, ut eorum vim nullae contextae viminibus vineae sustinere possent. Tandem autem Massilienses omnibus defessi malis, rei frumentariae ad summam inopiam adducti, bis proelio navali superati, crebris eruptionibus fusi, gravi etiam pestilentia conflictati, sese dedere constituunt. Sed paucis ante diebus L. Domitius cognita Massiliensium voluntate naves tres comparav-

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erat. Ex quibus unam conscendit et nactus turbidam tempestatem profectus est auxilioque tempestatis ex conspectu abiit. Massilienses arma tormentaque ex oppido proferunt, pecuniam ex publico tradunt. Caesar duas ibi legiones praesidio relinquit; ipse ad urbem proficiscitur.

23. *Curio's Campaign in Africa.*

Isdem temporibus C. Curio in Africam profectus ex Sicilia appellit ad eum locum, qui appellatur Anquillaria. Obsidere Uticam valloque circummunire instituit. Erat in oppido multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii. Itaque de deditione omnes iam palam loquebantur. Haec cum agerentur, nuntii praemissi ab rege Iuba venerunt, qui eum adesse cum magnis copiis dicerent et de custodia ac defensione urbis hortarentur. Huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, quod tribunus plebis legem promulgaverat, qua lege regnum Iubae publicaverat.

Ex perfugis quibusdam audit Curio Iubam revocatum finitimo bello restitisse in regno, Saburram, eius praefectum, cum mediocribus copiis missum Uticae appropinquare. His auctoribus temere credens proelio rem committere constituit. Equitatum omnem prima nocte ad castra hostium mittit ad flumen Bagradam, quibus praeerat Saburra. Equites missi nocte imprudentes atque inopinantes Numidas aggrediuntur et magnum eorum numerum interficiunt.

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24. *Battle at the River Bagrada.*

Curio cum omnibus copiis quarta vigilia exierat. Progressus milia passuum sex equites convenit, rem gestam cognovit. Equites sequi iubet sese iterque accelerat. At illi itinere totius noctis confecti subsequi non poterant, atque alii alio loco resistebant. Iuba certior factus a Saburra de nocturno proelio duo milia equitum, et peditum eam partem, cui maxime confidebat, Saburrae submittit; ipse cum reliquis copiis elephantisque sexaginta lentius subsequitur.

Saburra copias equitum peditumque instruit atque his imperat, ut simulatione timoris paulatim cedant ac pedem referant. Curio hostes fugere arbitratus copias ex locis superioribus in campum deducit. Dat suis signum Saburra, aciem constituit et circumire ordines atque hortari incipit. Non deest negotio Curio suosque hortatur. Ne militibus quidem ut defessis, neque equitibus, ut paucis et labore confectis, studium ad pugnandum virtusque deerat; sed hi erant numero ducenti, reliqui in itinere substiterant.

25. *Defeat and Death of Curio. A few of his Troops escape to Sicily. The rest surrender, of whom many are put to death by Juba.*

Hostium copiae submissis ab rege auxiliis crebro augebantur; nostros vires lassitudine deficiebant, simul ii, qui vulnera acceperant, neque acie excedere neque in locum tutum referri poterant, quod tota

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acies equitatu hostium circumdata tenebatur. Hortatur Curionem Cn. Domitius, praefectus equitum, ut fuga salutem petat atque in castra contendat. At Curio numquam se amisso exercitu in Caesaris conspectum reversurum confirmat atque ita proelians interficitur. Equites ex proelio perpauci se recipiunt. Milites ad unum omnes interficiuntur.

His rebus cognitis Marcius Rufus quaestor in castris relictus a Curione cohortatur suos, ne animo deficiant. Illi orant atque obsecrant, ut in Siciliam navibus reportentur. Pauci lenunculi ad officium imperiumque conveniebant. Sed tanta erat completis litoribus contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, ut multitudine atque onere nonnulli deprimerentur, reliqui hoc timore propius adire tardarentur. Quibus rebus accidit ut pauci milites in Siciliam incolumes pervenirent.

Reliquae copiae missis ad Varum noctu legatorum numero centurionibus sese ei dediderunt. Quarum cohortium milites postero die ante oppidum Iuba conspicatus suam esse praedicans praedam magnam partem eorum interfici iussit, paucos electos in regnum remisit. Ipse diebus post paucis se in regnum cum omnibus copiis recepit.

26. *Caesar's First Dictatorship.*

Dictator habet comitia Caesar, consules creantur Iulius Caesar et P. Servilius. Cum fides tota Italia

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esset angustior neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, constituit, ut per arbitros fierent aestimationes possessionum et rerum, quanti quaeque earum ante bellum fuisset, atque eae creditoribus traderentur. Hoc et ad timorem novarum tabularum tollendum minuendumque, qui fere bella et civiles dissensiones sequi consuevit, et ad debitorum tuendam existimationem esse aptissimum existimavit. Itemque nonnullos ambitus Pompeia lege damnatos illis temporibus, quibus in urbe praesidia legionum Pompeius habuerat, in integrum restituit. His rebus et feriis Latinis comitiisque omnibus perficiendis undecim dies tribuit dictaturaque se abdicat et ab urbe proficiscitur Brundisiumque pervenit.

27. *Caesar crosses to Greece with a part of his Troops.*

Eo legiones duodecim, equitatum omnem venire iusserat. Sed tantum navium repperit, ut anguste quindecim milia legionariorum militum, sexcenti equites transportari possent. Hoc unum Caesari ad celeritatem conficiendi belli defuit. Pompeius annuum spatium ad comparandas copias nactus, quod vacuum a bello atque ab hoste otiosum fuerat, magnam classem coegerat, legiones effecerat civium Romanorum novem, frumenti vim maximam comparaverat. Hiemare Dyrrhachii, Apolloniae omnibusque oppidis maritimis constituerat, ut mare transire Caesarem prohiberet, eiusque rei causa omni

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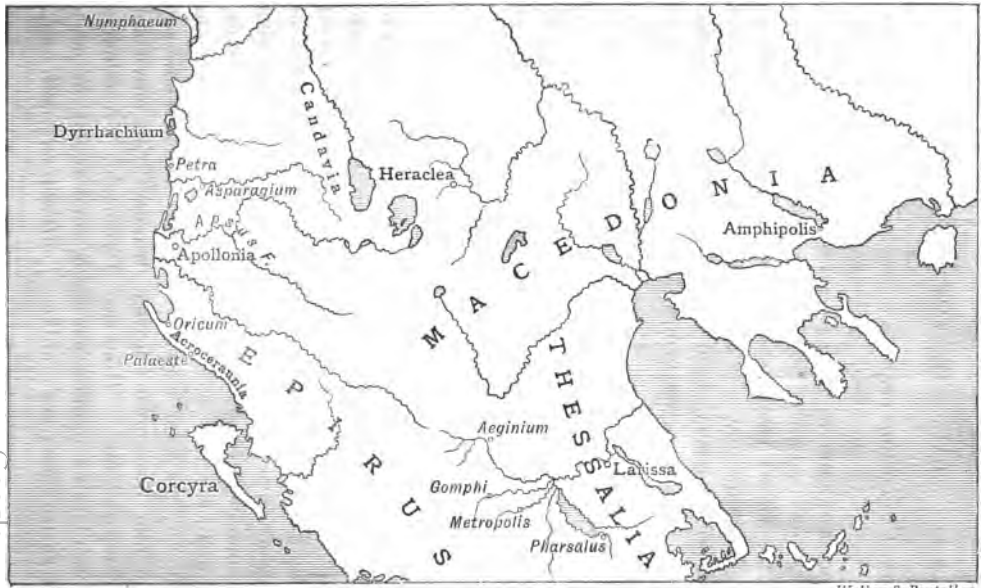

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ora maritima classem disposuerat. Caesar, ut Brundisium venit, contionatus apud milites, conclamantibus omnibus, quodcumque imperavisset, se aequo animo esse facturos, naves solvit. Postridie terram attigit Cerauniorum saxa inter et alia loca periculosa quietam nactus stationem, et ad eum locum, qui appellabatur Palaeste, omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus milites exposuit.

28. *He sends back his Ships for the rest of the Troops, but Bibulus meets and destroys many of them on the passage.*

Expositis militibus naves eadem nocte Brundisium a Caesare remittuntur, ut reliquae legiones equitatusque transportari possent. Sed serius a terra provectae naves neque usae nocturna aura in redeundo offenderunt. Bibulus enim Corcyrae certior factus de adventu Caesaris inanibus occurrit, et nactus circiter triginta omnes incendit eodemque igne nautas dominosque navium interfecit. Hoc confecto negotio litora omnia longe lateque classibus occupavit.

29. *Unsuccessful Attempt of Octavius to seize Salonae for Pompey.*

M. Octavius cum iis, quas habebat, navibus Salonas pervenit: oppidum oppugnare instituit. Est autem oppidum et loci natura et colle munitum. Sed cives Romani, cum essent infirmi ad resistendum propter paucitatem hominum, ad extremum auxilium descen-

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derunt servosque omnes puberes liberaverunt. Octavius quinis castris oppidum circumdedit atque uno tempore obsidione et oppugnationibus eos premere coepit. Illi nacti occasionem meridiani temporis in proxima Octavii castra irruperunt et Octavium in naves confugere coegerunt. Iamque hiems appropinquabat et Octavius desperata oppugnatione oppidi Dyrrhachium sese ad Pompeium recepit.

30. *Caesar again attempts to treat with Pompey. Oricum and Apollonia open their Gates to Caesar.*

L. Vibullium Rufum, Pompei praefectum, pro suis beneficiis Caesar idoneum iudicaverat, quem cum mandatis ad Cn. Pompeium mitteret, eundemque apud Cn. Pompeium auctoritatem habere intellegebat. Vibullius ad Pompeium contendit, ut adesse Caesarem nuntiaret. Pompeius erat eo tempore in Candavia iterque ex Macedonia in hiberna Apolloniam Dyrrhachiumque habebat. Sed re nova perturbatus maioribus itineribus Apolloniam petere coepit, ne Caesar orae maritimae civitates occuparet. At ille expositis militibus eodem die Oricum proficiscitur. Quo cum venisset, L. Torquatus, qui iussu Pompei oppido praeerat, portas aperuit et se atque oppidum Caesari dedidit. Recepto Caesar Orico nulla interposita mora Apolloniam proficiscitur. Eius adventu audito Apolloniates ad Caesarem legatos mittunt oppidoque recipiunt.

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31. *Caesar and Pompey encamp on opposite sides of the River Apsus.*

At Pompeius cognitis his rebus, quae erant Orici atque Apolloniae gestae, Dyrrhachio timens, diurnis eo nocturnisque itineribus contendit. Simul Caesar appropinquare dicebatur. Sed cum prope Dyrrhachium Pompeius constitisset castraque metari iussisset, Caesar praeoccupato itinere ad Dyrrhachium finem properandi facit castraque ad flumen Apsum ponit in finibus Apollonatium. Ibi reliquarum ex Italia legionum adventum exspectare et sub pellibus hiemare constituit. Hoc idem Pompeius fecit et trans flumen Apsum positis castris eo copias omnes auxiliaque conduxit.

32. *Reinforcements from Italy land at Nymphaeum and succeed in joining Caesar.*

Multi iam menses erant et hiems praecipitaverat, neque Brundisio naves legionesque ad Caesarem veniebant. Ac nonnullae eius rei praetermissae occasiones Caesari videbantur. Quibus rebus permotus Caesar Brundisium ad suos severius scripsit, nacti idoneum ventum ne occasionem navigandi dimitterent. Illi administrantibus M. Antonio et Fufio Caleno nacti austrum naves solvunt atque altero die Apolloniam praetervehuntur. Nacti portum, qui appellatur Nymphaeum, eo naves introduxerunt.

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Haec eodem fere tempore Caesar atque Pompeius cognoscunt. Diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt: Caesar, ut quam primum se cum Antonio coniungeret; Pompeius, ut venientibus in itinere se opponeret, si imprudentes ex insidiis adoriri posset. Eodem die uterque eorum ex castris stativis a flumine Apso exercitum educunt, Pompeius clam et noctu, Caesar palam atque interdiu. Pompeius idoneum locum nactus, ibi copias collocavit suosque omnes castris continuit ignesque fieri prohibuit, quo occultior esset eius adventus. Haec ad Antonium statim per Graecos deferuntur. Ille missis ad Caesarem nuntiis unum diem sese castris tenuit; altero die ad eum pervenit Caesar. Cuius adventu cognito Pompeius, ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, ex eo loco discedit omnibusque copiis ad Asparagium pervenit atque ibi idoneo loco castra ponit.

33. *Operations at Asparagium. Pompey is cut off from Dyrrhachium and encamps at Petra.*

Caesar, postquam Pompeium ad Asparagium esse cognovit, eodem cum exercitu profectus, tertio die ad Pompeium pervenit juxtaque eum castra posuit et postridie eductis omnibus copiis decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit. Ubi illum suis locis se tenere animum advertit, aliud sibi consilium capiendum existimavit. Itaque postero die magno circuitu difficili angustoque itinere Dyrrhachium profectus est,

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sperans Pompeium aut Dyrrhachium compelli aut ab eo intercludi posse, quod omnem commeatum eo contulisset. Pompeius per exploratores certior factus postero die castra movit, breviore itinere se occurrere ei posse sperans. Quod fore suspicatus Caesar militesque adhortatus, ut aequo animo laborem ferrent, parva parte noctis itinere intermisso mane Dyrrhachium venit, cum primum agmen Pompei procul cerneretur, atque ibi castra posuit. Pompeius interclusus Dyrrhachio, edito loco, qui appellatur Petra aditumque habet navibus mediocrem atque eas a quibusdam protegit ventis, castra communit.

34. *Caesar changes his Plans and determines to effect a Junction with Domitius in Macedonia. Pompey hastens in the same Direction to support Scipio. Domitius narrowly escapes falling into Pompey's hands and joins Caesar at Aeginium.*

Caesar a superioribus consiliis depulsus omnem sibi commutandam belli rationem existimavit. Itaque impedimenta omnia silentio prima nocte ex castris Apolloniam praemisit, ipse de quarta vigilia proficiscitur. Neque vero Pompeius moram ullam ad insequendum intulit. Caesari ad saucios deponendos necesse erat adire Apolloniam. Sed timens Domitio, ne adventu Pompei praeoccuparetur, ad eum omni celeritate et studio incitatus ferebatur. Pompeius quoque ad Scipionem properandum sibi existimabat; si Caesar iter illo haberet, ut subsidium Scipioni

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ferret; si ab ora maritima discedere nollet, quod legiones ex Italia exspectaret, ipse ut omnibus copiis Domitium aggrederetur. His de causis uterque eorum celeritati studebat. Sed Caesarem Apollonia a directo itinere averterat; Pompeius per Candaviam iter in Macedoniam expeditum habebat. Accessit etiam ex improviso aliud incommodum, quod Domitius, cum dies complures castris Scipionis castra collata habuisset, rei frumentariae causa ab eo discesserat et Heracliam, quae est subiecta Candaviae, iter fecerat, ut ipsa fortuna illum obicere Pompeio videretur. Sed Allobroges, qui ad Pompeium perfugerant, conspicati in itinere exploratores Domitii, Caesaris profectionem, adventum Pompei docuerunt. A quibus Domitius certior factus vix quattuor horarum spatio antecedens hostium beneficio periculum vitavit et ad Aeginium, quod est obiectum Thessaliae, Caesari venienti occurrit.

35. *Caesar takes Gomphi by storm. Metropolis and the other Cities of Thessaly except Larissa submit to him.*

Coniuncto exercitu Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quod est oppidum primum Thessaliae venientibus ab Epiro. Eodem, quo venerat, die post horam nonam oppidum altissimis moenibus oppugnare aggressus ante solis occasum expugnavit et ad diripiendum militibus concessit statimque ab oppido castra movit et Metropolim

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venit. Metropolitae casu civitatis Gomphensis cognito portas aperuerunt. Quibus diligentissime conservatis, collata fortuna Metropolitum cum casu Gomphensium, nulla Thessaliae fuit civitas praeter Larisaeos, qui magnis exercitibus Scipionis tenebantur, quin Caesari parerent atque imperata facerent. Ille idoneum locum in agris nactus plenis frumentorum, quae prope iam matura erant, ibi adventum exspectare Pompei eoque omnem belli rationem conferre constituit.

36. *Pompey enters Thessaly. His Party are confident of Victory.*

Pompeius paucis post diebus in Thessaliam pervenit contionatusque apud cunctum exercitum suis agit gratias, Scipionis milites cohortatur, receptisque omnibus in una castra legionibus suum cum Scipione honorem partitur. Auctis copiis Pompei duobusque magnis exercitibus coniunctis pristina omnium confirmatur opinio et spes victoriae augetur adeo ut, si quando quid Pompeius tardius aut consideratius faceret, unius esse negotium diei, sed illum delectari imperio et consulares praetoriosque servorum habere numero dicerent. Postremo omnes aut de honoribus suis aut de praemiis pecuniae agebant neque quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quemadmodum uti victoria deberent cogitabant.

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37. *Each side tries to secure Vantage Ground for a Battle.*

Re frumentaria praeparata confirmatisque militibus temptandum Caesar existimavit, quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet. Itaque ex castris exercitum eduxit aciemque instruxit. Pompeius, qui castra in colle habebat, ad infimas radices montis aciem instruebat, semper, ut videbatur, exspectans, si iniquis locis Caesar se subiceret. Caesar nulla ratione ad pugnam elici posse Pompeium existimans, hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem iudicavit, uti castra ex eo loco moveret et insolitum ad laborem Pompei exercitum cotidianis itineribus defatigaret. His constitutis rebus, signo iam profectionis dato animum adversum est extra cotidianam consuetudinem longius a vallo esse aciem Pompei progressam, ut non iniquo loco posse dimicari videretur. Tunc Caesar apud suos, 'Differendum est,' inquit, 'iter in praesentia nobis et de proelio cogitandum. Animo simus ad dimicandum parati: non facile occasionem postea reperiemus'; confestimque expeditas copias educit.

38. *Battle of Pharsalia.*

Inter duas acies tantum erat relictum spatii, ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus. Sed

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Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent neve se loco moverent aciemque eius distrahi paterentur. Sed nostri milites dato signo cum infestis pilis procucurrissent atque animum advertissent non concurri a Pompeianis, usu periti ac superioribus pugnis exercitati sua sponte cursum represserunt et ad medium fere spatium constiterunt, ne consumptis viribus appropinquarent, parvoque intermisso temporis spatio ac rursus renovato cursu pila miserunt celeriterque, ut erat praeceptum a Caesare, gladios strinxerunt. Neque vero Pompeiani huic rei defuerunt. Nam et tela missa exceperunt et impetum legionum tulerunt.

39. *Pompey's Cavalry at first gain some Advantage, but are afterwards routed and driven to the Mountains. General Rout of Pompey's Forces.*

Eodem tempore equites ab sinistro Pompei cornu universi procucurrerunt. Quorum impetum noster equitatus non tulit, sed paulatim loco motus cessit, equitesque Pompei aciem nostram a latere aperto circumire coeperunt. Quod ubi Caesar animum advertit, quartae aciei, quam instituerat sex cohortium, dedit signum. Illae celeriter procucurrerunt infestisque signis tanta vi in Pompei equites impetum fecerunt, ut eorum nemo consisteret omnesque con-

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versi non solum loco excederent, sed protinus incitati fuga montes altissimos peterent. Eodem impetu cohortes sinistrum cornu pugnantibus etiam tum ac resistentibus in acie Pompeianis circumierunt eosque a tergo sunt adortae. Eodem tempore tertiam aciem Caesar, quae quieta fuerat et se ad id tempus loco tenuerat, procurrere iussit. Ita cum recentes atque integri defessis successissent, alii autem a tergo adorirentur, sustinere Pompeiani non potuerunt atque universi terga verterunt.

40. *Pompey retires to his Camp. The Camp is taken, and Pompey, escaping with difficulty, makes his way first to Larissa and afterwards to the Sea-shore where he embarks on board a Corn Ship.*

Sed Pompeius, ut equitatum suum pulsum vidit atque eam partem, cui maxime confidebat, perterritam animum advertit, aliis quoque diffisus acie excessit protinusque se in castra equo contulit, summae rei diffidens et tamen eventum exspectans. Castra a cohortibus, quae ibi praesidio erant relictae, industrie defendebantur. Neque vero diu, qui in vallo constiterant, multitudinem telorum sustinere potuerunt, sed confecti vulneribus locum reliquerunt, protinusque omnes ducibus usi centurionibus tribunisque militum in altissimos montes, qui ad castra pertinebant, con-

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fugerunt. Pompeius, iam cum intra vallum nostri versarentur, equum nactus detractis insignibus imperatoris decumana porta se ex castris eiecit protinusque equo citato Larissam contendit. Neque ibi constitit, sed eadem celeritate paucos suos ex fuga nactus nocturno itinere ad mare pervenit navemque frumentariam conscendit.

41. *Flight of Pompey.*

Caesar omnibus rebus relictis persequendum sibi Pompeium existimavit, ne rursus copias comparare alias et bellum renovare posset. Erat edictum Pompei nomine Amphipoli propositum, uti omnes eius provinciae iuniores, Graeci civesque Romani, iurandi causa convenirent. Sed utrum avertendae suspicionis causa Pompeius proposuisset, ut quam diutissime longioris fugae consilium occultaret, an novis dilectibus, si nemo premeret, Macedoniam tenere conaretur, existimari non poterat. Ipse ad ancoram una nocte constitit et vocatis ad se Amphipoli hospitibus et pecunia ad necessarios sumptus corrogata, cognito Caesaris adventu ex eo loco discessit et Mytilenas paucis diebus venit. Biduum tempestate retentus navibusque aliis additis actuariis in Ciliciam atque inde Cyprum pervenit. Ibi cognoscit consensu omnium Antiochensium civiumque Romanorum, qui illic nego-

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tiarentur, arcem captam esse excludendi sui causa nuntiosque dimissos ad eos, qui se ex fuga in finitimas civitates recepisse dicerentur, ne Antiochiam adirent.

42. *Pompey arrives in Egypt and is there treacherously murdered.*

Quibus cognitis rebus, Pompeius, deposito adeundae Syriae consilio, aeris magno pondere ad militarem usum in naves imposito duobusque milibus hominum armatis Pelusium pervenit. Ibi casu rex erat Ptolemaeus, puer aetate, magnis copiis cum sorore Cleopatra bellum gerens, quam paucis ante mensibus per suos propinquos atque amicos regno expulerat; castraque Cleopatrae non longo spatio ab eius castris distabant. Ad eum Pompeius misit, ut pro hospitio atque amicitia patris Alexandria reciperetur atque illius opibus in calamitate tegeretur. Sed amici regis, qui propter aetatem eius in procuratione erant regni, sive timore adducti, ut postea praedicabant, sollicitato exercitu regio, ne Pompeius Alexandriam Aegyptumque occuparet, sive despecta eius fortuna, ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, iis, qui erant ab eo missi, palam liberaliter responderunt eumque ad regem venire iusserunt; ipsi clam consilio inito Achillam, praefectum regium, singulari homi-

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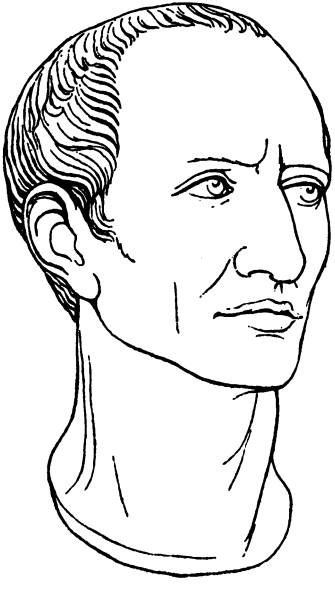
nem audacia, et L. Septimium, tribunum militum, ad interficiendum Pompeium miserunt. Ab his liberaliter ipse appellatus et quadam notitia Septimii productus, quod bello praedonum apud eum ordinem duxerat, naviculam parvulam conscendit cum paucis suis: ibi ab Achilla et Septimio interficitur.



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ABBREVIATIONS.

a., active.
abbrev., abbreviation.
abl., ablative.
abs., absolute.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
com., common.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
contr., contraction.
dat., dative.
defect., defective.
dem., demonstrative.
distrib., distributive.
esp., especially.
f., feminine.
freq., frequentative.
fut., future.
gen., genitive.
gov., governing.
imperat., imperative.
impf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal.
incept., inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
inf., infinitive.
interrog., interrogative.
irreg., irregular.
lit., literally.
m., masculine.
n., neuter.
n. f., noun feminine.
n. m., noun masculine.
n. n., noun neuter.
num., numeral.
part., participle.
part.adj.,participial adjective.
pass., passive.
perf., perfect.
pers., person.
pl., plural.
poss., possessive.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
pron., pronoun.
pronom., pronominal.
reflex., reflexive.
rel., relative.
sing., singular.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive.
superl., superlative.
trans., transitive.
usu., usually.
v. a., verb active.
v. dep., verb deponent.
v. n., verb neuter.
voc., vocative.

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VOCABULARY.

I.

lĭtter-a, -ae, n. f. sing., *a letter* (of the alphabet); pl., *a letter, epistle.*

a or **ab**, prep. gov. abl., *by, from, away.*

C., abbrev. for **Caius**, n. m., a praenomen.

Caes-ar, -ăris, n. m., *Caesar*, a cognomen.

cons-ul, -ŭlis, n. m., *consul*, one of the two supreme magistrates at Rome.

reddo, reddĭdi, reddĭtum, v. a. 3, *restore, deliver* (a letter).

aegrē, adv., *scarcely, with difficulty;* comp., aegrius; superl., aegerrĭmē.

impĕtro, v. a. 1, *obtain* (by asking).

sum, esse, fui, v. n. irreg., *am.*

ut or **uti**, conj. with subj., *that, so that, in order that;* adv., *as, how, when.*

in, prep. with acc., *into, for, against, to;* with abl., *in, on, at, upon, among.*

sĕnāt-us, -ūs, n. m., *the senate*, the council of elders or nobles at Rome.

rĕcĭto, v. a. 1, *read, read aloud.*

rĕfĕro, referre, rettŭli, relātum, v. a. irreg., *carry back, bear back, propose a motion;* **pedem referre**, *to retire, retreat.*

de, prep. gov. abl., *from, concerning, about, of the number of;* **his de causis**, *for these reasons;* **de tertia vigilia**, *in the third night-watch.*

respublica, reipublicae, n. f., *the state, the commonwealth.*

infīnītē, adv., *without limitation, in general terms* (as contrasted with a motion on some particular matter).

L., abbrev. for **Lucius**, a praenomen.

Lentul-us, -i, n. m., a cognomen.

-que, enclitic conj., *and.*

sui (there is no nom.), dat. sibi; acc. and abl. se or sese, pron. of 3rd pers. sing. and pl., *himself, herself, itself, themselves, he, she, it, they.*

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non, adv., *not.*
desum, deesse, defui, v. n. irreg., with dat., *fail, am wanting;* **defuturum** (supply esse), fut. inf.
polliceor, pollicēri, pollĭcĭtus sum, v. dep. a. and n. 2, *promise.*
īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, pron., *the same.*
sententi-a, -ae, n. f., *opinion, purport.*
lŏquor, lŏqui, lŏcūtus sum, v. dep. 3, n. and a., *speak, talk.*
Scipi-o, -ōnis, n. m., *Scipio*, a cognomen.
dico, dixi, dictum, v. a. 3, *say;* **dictatorem dicere**, *to name a dictator;* **sacramentum dicere**, *to take the oath of allegiance.*
Pompeius, Pompei, n. m., a Roman gentile name; **Pompei-us, -a, um**, adj., *of* or *belonging to Pompey, Pompeian.*
anĭm-us, -i, n. m., *mind, spirit.*
hic, haec, hoc, dem. pron., *this.*
orati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *speech.*
quod, conj., *because, that.*
urbs, urbis, n. f., *city*, esp. *the city, Rome.*
habeo, habui, habĭtum, v. a. 2, *have, hold;* **senatum habere**, *to hold a meeting of the senate.*
absum, abesse, afui or abfui, v. n. irreg., *am absent, am distant.*
e or **ex**, prep. gov. abl., *from, out of.*
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, gen. ipsius, dem. pron. used both as subst. and adj., *self, myself, himself*, etc.
ōs, ōris, n. n., *mouth.*
mitto, misi, missum, v. a. 3, *send, dismiss, utter, discharge, hurl, launch, send word.*
vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, v. a. 2, *see;* pass., *seem.*

2.

ad, prep. gov. acc., *to, at, near, towards, for.*
vesp-er, -ĕris and ĕri, n. m., *evening.*
omn-is, -e, adj., *all, every.*
qui, quae, quod, gen. cuius, rel. pron., *who, which, that.*
is, ea, id, gen. eius, dem. pron., *he, she, it, that, this.*
ord-o, -ĭnis, n. m., *line, rank* of soldiers, *class, order;* **ordinem ducere**, *to command a company, be an officer, be a centurion.*
evŏco, v. a. 1, *summon forth, call out.*
laudo, v. a. 1, *praise.*
atque, conj., *and.*
postĕr-us, -a, -um, adj., *subsequent, next, ensuing;* **in posterum** (supply tempus), *for the future.*
confĭrmo, v. a. 1, *strengthen, encourage, reassure, assert, protest;* **se confirmare**, *to take courage.*
compleo, complēvi, complētum, v. a. 2, *fill.*
tribūn-us, -i, n. m., *tribune;* **tribunus plebis**, *a tribune of*

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the plebs, one of ten annual magistrates, whose duty it was to defend the rights of the plebeians; **tribunus militum**, *a military tribune*, an officer of high rank. Each legion had six of them.

centuri-o, -ōnis, n. m., *centurion*, the commander of a *centuria* or company, occupying a station below the *tribunus*.

evocatus, perf. part. of **evoco**, used as a subst., *a soldier of the reserve*.

necessari-us, -a, -um, adj., *necessary, needful;* **necessarius** as a subst., m. *an intimate friend, kinsman*.

inimīc-us, i, n. m., *a* (personal) *enemy*.

cōgo, cŏēgi, coactum, v. a. 3, *collect, assemble* (the regular word for calling together the senate), *compel*.

vox, vocis, n. f., *voice;* in pl., *cries, expressions* (esp. of abuse).

et, conj., *and;* **et**...**et**, *both...and*.

concurs-us, -ūs, n. m., *a running together, rallying, encounter, onset*.

terreo, v. a. 2, *alarm, frighten*.

infirm-us, -a, -um, adj., *weak, wavering*.

dubī-us, -a, -um, adj., *doubtful, irresolute, undecided*.

plerique, pleraeque, pleraque (sing. rare), adj., *very many, most*.

vero, adv., *but, however, indeed, in truth*.

lībĕrē, adv., *freely*.

decerno, decrēvi, decrētum, v. a. 3, *decide, decree, fight*.

potest-as, -ātis, n. f., *power*.

ērĭpio, ērĭpĕrē, ērĭpui, ēreptum, v. a. 3, *snatch, take away*.

S.

iam, adv., *now, already, by this time*.

tōt-us, -a, -um, gen. **totīus**, dat. **toti**, adj., *the whole of, all, wholly*.

ămīcĭti-a, -ae, n. f., *friendship*.

āverto, averti, aversum, v. a. 3, *turn away, divert;* **se avertere**, *to alienate oneself, be estranged*.

cum, prep. gov. abl., *with;* conj., *when, since;* **cum ... tum**, *both ... and*.

commun-is, -e, adj., *shared together, common*.

grāti-a, -ae, n. f., *favour, gratitude;* **in gratiam redire**, *to be reconciled;* in pl., *thanks;* **gratias agere**, *give thanks*.

rĕdeo, rĕdīre, rĕdĭvi or rĕdii, rĕdĭtum, v. n. 4, *go back, return*.

res, rei, n. f., *thing, matter, affair, property, effects*.

arm-a, -orum, n. n. pl., *arms, weapons*.

dēdūco, deduxi, deductum, v. a. 3, *lead, bring down;* **milites deducere**, with **in** and acc., *to quarter* soldiers in a place.

stūdeo, v. a. and n. 2, *am zealous, eager, attend to, strive after*.

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caus-a, -ae, n. f., *cause, reason;* in abl. sing. with gen., *on account of, for the sake of, for.*

ăgo, ēgi, actum, v. a. 3, *do, act, urge, plead, discuss, push on, carry forward.*

raptim, adv., *hastily.*

turbātē, adv., *confusedly.*

dēcurro, dēcurri and dēcūcurri, dēcursum, v. n. 3, *run down;* with **ad**, *have recourse to.*

ille, illa, illud, dem. pron., *that, he, she, it.*

extrēm-us, -a, -um, adj., *last, hindmost.*

ultim-us, -a, -um, adj., *final.*

consult-um, -i, n. n., *decree;* **senatus consultum**, *decree of the senate.*

do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, v. a. 1, *give.*

ŏpĕr-a, -ae, n. f., *work, service;* **dare operam**, *to take heed, look to it.*

praet-or, -ōris, n. m., *praetor*, one of the higher magistrates at Rome.

plebs, plēbis, n. f., *the populace, commons.*

nē, conj., *lest, that not;* adv., **ne ... quidem**, *not even.*

quis, qua, quid, indef. pron., *any, anyone, anything.*

detrīment-um, -i, n. n., *injury, loss.*

căpio, căpĕre, cēpi, captum, v. a. 3, *take, receive, get.*

prŏfŭgio, profŭgĕre, profŭgi, v. n. 3, *take to flight, escape.*

statim, adv., *immediately.*

conferо, conferre, contŭli, collātum, v. a. irreg., *bring together, collect, compare;* **se conferre**, *to betake oneself.*

temp-us, -ŏris, n. n., *time.*

Ravenn-a, -ae, n. f., *Ravenna.*

exspecto, v. a. and n. 1, *await, wait, expect, anticipate.*

su-us, -a, -um, poss. pron., *his, her, its, their;* **sui** (supply milites), *his men, his troops.*

len-is, -e, adj., *gentle, mild, moderate.*

postulat-um, -i, n. n., *demand.*

respons-um, -i, n. n., *answer, reply.*

4.

proxim-us, -a, -um, superl. adj., *nearest, very near, next.*

di-es, -ēi, n. m., sometimes f. in sing., *day.*

extra, prep. gov. acc., *outside of.*

per, prep. gov. acc., *through, by, by means of.*

ostendo, ostendi, ostensum and ostentum, v. a. 3, *show, declare, express;* **se ostendere**, *to show oneself, appear.*

Itali-a, -ae, n. f., *Italy.*

dilect-us, -ūs, n. m., *conscription, levy* (of troops).

impĕro, v. a. and n. 1, *order, command, levy* (supplies).

pecuni-a, -ae, n. f., *money;* pl., *sums of money.*

municipi-um, -i, n. n., *a free town* (particularly in Italy).

exĭgo, exēgi, exactum, v. a. 3, *demand, exact.*

fān-um, -i, n. n., *shrine, temple.*

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tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, v. a. irreg. 3, *take up, remove, carry away.*

cognosco, cognōvi, cognĭtum, v. a. 3, *know, learn, hear of.*

apud, prep. gov. acc., *at, in presence of, with.*

mĭl-es, -ĭtis, n. m., *soldier.*

contionor, contionatus sum, v. dep. 1, *make a speech* to an assembly.

iniuri-a, -ae, n. f., *wrong.*

commemŏro, v. a. 1, *mention, recount.*

conclāmo, v. a. and n. 1, *shout together;* **vasa conclamare**, *to shout* or *give the signal*, before breaking up, *for packing, to give the order for decamping*, elliptical for, conclamare ut vasa colligantur; **conclamare ad arma**, *to call to arms.*

legi-o, -ōnis, n. f., *legion*, a division of the Roman army, varying in number of men at different periods. In Caesar's time the legion was usually 3000 or 3600 strong, though it theoretically contained nearly double that number of men.

terti-us, -a, -um, num. adj., *third;* **tertius decimus**, *thirteenth.*

decim-us, -a, -um, num. adj., *tenth.*

adsum, adesse, adfui, v. n. irreg., *am present, am at hand.*

parat-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *prepared, ready.*

impĕrāt-or, -ōris, n. m., *commander-in-chief, general.*

dēfen-do, -di, -sum, v. a. 3, *defend, repel, avert.*

5.

volunt-as, -ātis, n. f., *wish, will, inclination.*

Arimĭn-um, -i, n. n., *Ariminum*, now Rimini, a town in Umbria.

proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum, v. dep. 3, *set out.*

relĭqu-us, -a, -um, adj., *remaining.*

hĭbern-a, -ōrum (supply **castra**), n. n. pl., *winter-quarters.*

subsĕquor, subsequi, subsecutus, v. dep. 3, *follow close after.*

iubeo, iussi, iussum, v. a. 2, *order, command.*

M., abbrev. for **Marcus**, a praenomen.

Antoni-us, -i, n. m., *Antony.*

cohor-s, -tis, n. f., *cohort*, one of the divisions of a legion.

quinque, indecl. num. adj., *five.*

Arreti-um, -i, n. n., *Arretium*, now Arezzo, a town in Etruria.

du-o, -ae, -o, num. adj., *two.*

subsisto, substĭti, v. n. 3, *stop, stay behind.*

ibi, adv., *there.*

instituo, institui, institutum, v. a. 3, *set up, arrange, form, establish, begin.*

Pisaur-um, -i, n. n., now *Pesaro*, a city of Umbria.

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Fan-um, -i, n. n., now *Fano*, a city in Umbria.
Ancon-a, -ae, n. f., *Ancona*, a city in Picenum.
singul-i, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj., *one apiece, one each.*
occŭpo, v. a. 1, *seize, occupy.*

6.

Rom-a, -ae, n. f., *Rome.*
nuntio, v. a. 1, *report, announce.*
tant-us, -a, -um, adj., *so great, such.*
repente, adv., *suddenly.*
terr-or, -ōris, n. m., *fright, panic.*
invādo, invāsi, invāsum, v. a. 3, *attack, fall on.*
Marcell-us, -i, n. m., *Marcellus.*
collēg-a, -ae, n. m., *colleague.*
magistrāt-us, -ūs, n. m., *magistrate.*
consĕquor, consĕqui, consĕcūtus sum, v. dep. 3, *follow.*
Cn., abbrev. for **Cnaeus**, a praenomen.
prĭdĭē, adv., *on the day before;* often followed by **eius diei**, *on the day before this day, the day before.*
iter, itinĕris, n. n., *road, journey, way, march;* **iter habere**, *to be on one's way.*
accĭpio, accĭpĕre, accēpi, acceptum, v. a. 3, *receive.*
Apuli-a, -ae, n. f., a district in lower Italy.
dispōno, dispŏsui, dispŏsĭtum, v. a. 3, *set in different places, station.*
nihil, n. n., indecl., *nothing.*
citrā, prep. gov. acc., *on this side of.*
Capu-a, -ae, n. f., the chief city of Campania.
tut-us, -a, -um, adj., *safe.*
primum, adv., *first;* **quam primum**, *as soon as possible.*
colligo, collēgi, collectum, v. a. 3, *collect, gather;* **se colligere**, *to rally.*

7.

intereā, adv., *meanwhile.*
Ascul-um, -i, n. n., now Ascoli, the capital of Picenum.
Picen-us, -a, -um, adj., *Picene, of* or *belonging to Picenum.*
oppĭd-um, -i, n. n., *town.*
Spinth-er, -ēris, n. m., a cognomen.
decem, num. adj., *ten.*
teneo, tenui, tentum, v. a. 2, *hold.*
advent-us, -ūs, n. m., *approach, arrival.*
Vibulli-us, -i, n. m., a Roman gentile name.
Ruf-us, -i, n. m., a cognomen.
incĭdo, incĭdi, v. n. 3, with **in** and acc., *fall in with.*
dimitto, dimīsi, dimissum, v. a. 3, *dismiss, send away, disband, let slip, neglect.*
Domiti-us, -i, n. m., a Roman gentile name.
Ahenobarb-us, -i, n. m., a cognomen.
Corfini-um, -i, n. n., chief town of the Peligni.
magn-us, -a, -um, adj., *great, large;* **magnum iter**, *a forced march;* comp., **maior**; superl., **maxĭmus.**

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pervĕnio, pervēni, perventum, v. n. 4, *make one's way, come to, reach.*
un-us, -a, -um, gen. unīus, num. adj., *one.*
frumentari-us, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to corn;* **res frumentaria**, *corn supply, provisions, commissariat;* **navis frumentaria**, *a provision ship, store-ship.*
moror, morātus sum, v. dep. n. and a. 1, *delay.*
contendo, contendi, contentum, v. n. 3, *strive, fight, hasten.*
ĕō, adv., *thither.*
vĕnio, vēni, ventum, v. n. 4, *come.*
consisto, constĭti, constĭtum, v. n. 3, *stand, make a stand, am posted, halt.*
iuxtā, prep. gov. acc., *near.*
mur-us, -i, n. m., *wall.*
castr-a, -orum, n. n. pl., *camp.*
pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, v. a. 3, *place, pitch* (a camp).

S.

perīt-us, -a, -um, adj. with gen., *experienced in, acquainted with, skilled in, skilful.*
regi-o, -ōnis, n. f., *region, district.*
pĕto, petīvi and petĭi, petĭtum, v. a. 3, *seek, beg, make for* (a place).
oro, v. a. 1, *pray, entreat.*
subvĕnio, subvēni, subventum, v. n. 4, with dat., *aid, help.*
rescrĭbo, rescripsi, rescriptum, v. a. 3, *write back, answer.*
summ-us, -a, -um, superl. adj., *highest, utmost.*
perīcŭl-um, -i, n. n., *peril, risk, danger.*
copi-a, -ae, n. f., *supply, plenty;* pl., *forces, troops.*
fĭo, fĭĕri, factus sum, v. used as pass. of **facio**, *am made, effected, become.*
possum, posse, potui, v. n. irreg., *am able.*
obsĭdi-o, -ōnis, n. f., *siege, blockade.*
circummuniti-o, -ōnis, n. f., *a line of investment.*
arcāno, adv., *secretly.*
pauc-i, -ae, -a (sing. very rare), adj., *few.*
familiar-is, -e, adj., *intimate;* as subst. m., *intimate friend.*
collŏquor, collŏqui, collŏcūtus sum, v. dep. 3, with **cum**, *converse with.*
consili-um, -i, n. n., *advice, plan.*
fug-a, -ae, n. f., *flight.*
constĭtuo, constĭtui, constitūtum, v. a. 3, *set, post, draw up, appoint, determine.*
divulgo, v. a. 1, *make commonly known, publish.*
sal-ūs, -ūtis, n. f., *safety.*
rati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *reason, plan, method;* **rationem habere** with gen., *to take account of, provide for.*
ĭtăque, conj., *and so, therefore, accordingly.*
legāt-us, -i, n. m., *ambassador, envoy, lieutenant.*
numĕr-us, -i, n. m., *number, rank.*

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port-a, -ae, n. f., *gate.*

aperio, aperui, apertum, v. a. 4, *open.*

viv-us, -a, -um, adj., *alive, living.*

trado, tradĭdi, tradĭtum, v. a. 3, *hand over, deliver, surrender.*

senāt-or, -ōris, n. m., *senator,* a member of the Roman senate.

libĕr-i, -ōrum, n. m. pl., *children.*

eques, equĭtis, n. m., *horseman,* (Roman) *knight;* pl., *cavalry.*

Roman-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to Rome, Roman.*

produco, produxi, productum, v. a. 3, *lead* or *bring out, lead forward, induce.*

incolŭm-is, -e, adj., *unharmed, safe.*

Domitian-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to Domitius.*

sacrament-um, -i, n. n., *military oath of allegiance.*

mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, v. a. 2, *move;* **castra movere,** *to break up camp.*

G.

gero, gessi, gestum, v. a. 3, *carry on, wage, administer;* in pass., *happen, take place, be done;* **rem bene gerere,** *to fight with success, to strike a decisive blow.*

Brundisi-um, -i, n. n., *Brundisium,* now Brindisi, a town in Calabria, the chief naval station of the Romans in the Adriatic, and their regular point of departure for Greece.

Dyrrhachi-um, -i, n. n., *Dyrrhachium,* now Durazzo, a sea-coast town of Illyria, the chief landing-place of those coming from Italy to Greece.

pars, partis, n. f., *part, portion, party, side;* **contrariam in partem,** *in an opposite direction.*

exercĭt-us, -ūs, n. m., *army.*

viginti, num. adj., *twenty.*

remăneo, remansi, remansum, v. n. 2, *stay behind, remain.*

exĭt-us, -ūs, n. m., *going out, egress, outlet.*

administrati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *direction, management, the working* (of a harbour).

Brundisīn-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to Brundisium.*

port-us, -ūs, n. m., *harbour, port.*

impĕdio, impedīvi or impedii, impedītum, v. a. 4, *hinder, obstruct, hamper.*

sive, conj., *or if;* **sive ... sive,** *whether ... or.*

opus, opĕris, n. n., *work;* pl., *siege works, fortifications.*

permŏveo, permōvi, permōtum, v. a. 2, *move greatly, alarm.*

etiam, conj., *even, also.*

initi-um, -i, n. n., *beginning;* the abl. **initio** is used as an adv., *in the beginning, at first.*

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excēdo, excessi, excessum, v. n. 3, with abl., *go out from, quit.*
silenti-um, i, n. n., *silence.*
nav-is, -is, n. f., *vessel, ship.*
conscendo, conscendi, conscensum, v. a. and n. 3, *go on board, embark on.*
sub, prep. with acc., *up to, just before, towards;* with abl., *under, below, near, at the time of.*
nox, noctis, n. f., *night.*
solvo, solvi, solūtum, v. a. 3, *loosen, pay, discharge, pay off;* **navem solvere**, *weigh anchor, set sail.*
etsi, conj., *although.*
spes, spei, n. f., *hope*
confĭcio, confĭcĕre, confēci, confectum, v. a. 3, *make up, complete, finish, end, carry out, wear out;* **confectus**, *exhausted.*
negoti-um, -i, n. n., *business, difficulty.*
maximē, superl. adj., *chiefly, most, especially.*
probo, v. a. 1, *approve.*
mărĕ, mări̇s, n. n., *sea.*
transeo, transīre, transivi or transii, transĭtum, v. a. and n. 4, *cross, pass over, desert.*
sequor, sequi, secūtus sum, v. dep. 3, *follow, pursue.*
tamen, conj., *however, nevertheless, yet.*
mor-a, -ae, n. f., *delay.*
longinquĭt-as, -ātis, n. f., *length, duration.*
timeo, v. a. and n. 2, *fear.*
praesens, praesentis, adj., *present.*
facult-as, -ātis, n. f., *power, opportunity.*
insĕquor, insĕqui, insecūtus sum, v. dep. 3, *follow, pursue.*
adĭmo, adēmi, ademptum, v. a. 3, *take away.*
praesenti-a, -ae, n. f., *the present;* **in praesentia**, *for the present.*
omitto, omīsi, omissum, v. a. 3, *give up, abandon.*
Hispani-a, -ae, n. f., *Spain.*

10.

patienti-a, -ae, n. f., *forbearance, endurance.*
propōno, propŏsui, propŏsĭtum, v. a. 3, *set before* (one), *set forth, represent, propose.*
ultro, adv., *to the further side, beyond expectation, actually, voluntarily.*
postŭlo, v. a. 1, *demand.*
acerbĭt-as, -ātis, n. f., *bitterness, harshness, malignity.*
doceo, docui, doctum, v. a. 2, *teach, instruct, set forth, tell of.*
alter, altĕra, altĕrum, adj., *the other* (of two), *one* (of two), *the second.*
recūso, v. a. 1, *refuse.*
compositi-o, -ōnis, n. f., *settlement, agreement.*
oportet, oportuit, impers. v. 2, *it behooves, it is becoming, one ought.*
sed, conj., *but.*
repĕrio, reppĕri, repertum, v. a. 4, *find.*

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tim-or, -ōris, n. m. *fear, alarm.*
pro, prep. gov. abl., *before, in front of, on account of, in consideration of;* **pro se quisque**, *each for himself.*
quisque, quaeque, quodque, indef. pron., *each, every one.*
mun-us, -ĕris, n. n., *duty, office.*
legati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *commission, embassy.*
enim, conj., *for.*
discēdo, discessi, discessum, v. n. 3, *depart, come off.*
loc-us, -i, n.m. (pl. loci, m. loca, n.), *place, spot, position;* **eodem loco habere**, *to hold in the same esteem.*
frustrā, adv., *in vain.*
aliquot, indecl. num. adj., *several.*
consūmo, consumpsi, consumptum, v. a. 3, *use up, consume, spend.*
ulteri-or, -us, gen. -ōris, comp. adj., *further;* **Gallia ulterior**, *Further* (that is, Transalpine) *Gaul;* **Hispania ulterior**, *Further Spain*, that is, Spain beyond the Ebro.
Galli-a, -ae, n. f., *Gaul.*

11.

Fabi-us, -i, n. m., a Roman gentile name.
tres, tria, trium, tribus, num. adj., *three.*
praemitto, praemīsi, praemissum, v. a. 3, *send forward, send in advance, send word beforehand.*
celerĭter, adv., *quickly.*
salt-us, -ūs, n. m., *mountain-pass.*
Pyrenae-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to the Pyrenees, Pyrenaean.*
Afrani-us, -i, n. m., *Afranius*, a general of Pompey in Spain.
praesidi-um, -i, n. n., *defence, garrison.*
Petreius, Petrei, n. m., *Petreius*, a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war.
Varr-o, -ōnis, n. m., *Varro*, a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war, and a famous grammarian.
citeri-or, -us, gen. -ōris, comp. adj., *on this side;* **Hispania citerior**, *Hither Spain*, a name applied at first to the part of Spain north of the Ebro, but afterwards extended to the country as far south as the Saltus Castulonensis.
Castulonens-is, -e, adj., *of* or *belonging to Castŭlo*, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, near the borders of Baetica, now the village of Cazlona; **saltus Castulonensis**, *the range of Castulo*, now the Sierra Morena.
Anas, Anae, n. m., *the Anas* (now the Guadiana), a river in Spain.
Vettōn-es, -um, n. m., pl., *the Vettones*, a people of Lusitania, in the modern Salamanca and Estremadura.
ager, agri, n. m., *land, territory.*

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Lusitani-a, -ae, n. f., *Lusitania*, the western part of Spain, corresponding to the modern Portugal and part of the Spanish provinces of Estremadura and Toledo.

par, paris, adj., *equal*.

obtĭneo, obtĭnui, obtentum, v. a. 2, *hold, occupy*.

offici-um, -i, n. m., *service, duty*.

inter, prep. gov. acc., *between, among*.

partior, partĭtus sum, v. dep. 4, *share, divide*.

tueor, tuĭtus sum, v. dep. 2, *defend, protect*.

12.

Sicŏr-is, -is, n. m., the river *Sicoris*, now Segre, a tributary of the Iberus near Ilerda.

flum-en, -ĭnis, n. n., *river*.

pons, pontis, n. m., *bridge*.

effĭcio, efficĕre, effēci, effectum, v. a. 3, *make up, make, complete, construct*.

disto, v. n. defect. 1, *am distant, stand apart;* **distantes inter se**, *distant from one another*.

mille, indecl. in sing., pl. milia, milium, milibus, num. adj., *thousand;* **mille passus** or **mille passuum**, or simply **mille**, *a thousand paces, a* (Roman) *mile*, about 1618 yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile.

pass-us, -ūs, n. m., *pace*, about five (Roman, which are somewhat shorter than English) feet.

quattuor, num. adj., *four*.

nongent-i, -ae, -a, num. adj., *nine hundred*.

tripl-ex, -ĭcis, adj., *threefold, in three lines*.

instruo, instruxi, instructum, v. a. 3, *draw up, marshal*.

aci-es, -ēi, n. f., *line of battle, battle-array, army*.

Ilerd-a, -ae, n. f., *Ilerda*, now Lerida, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis on the Sicoris.

coll-is, -is, n. m., *hill*.

ubi, adv., *where, when*.

tumŭl-us, -i, n. m., *mound, hill*.

paulo, adv., *by a little, somewhat, a little*.

ēdĭt-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *high, lofty, elevated*.

communio, communĭvi and communii, communĭtum, v. a. 4, *fortify*.

commeāt-us, -ūs, n. m., *provisions, supplies*.

interclūdo, interclūsi, interclūsum, v. a. 3, with acc., and abl. with or without ab, *shut off, separate, cut off from*.

adversari-us, -a, -um, adj., *opposed to one;* **adversari-us**, -i, n. m., *antagonist, adversary, enemy*.

confĭdo, confĭsus sum, v. n. 3, *trust, confide, am confident*.

13.

spēro, v. a. 1, *hope, hope for, expect*.

edūco, eduxi, eductum, v. a. 3, *lead out*.

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antesignān-i (supply milites), -orum, n. m., *soldiers who fought before the standards, men in the first line.*
procurro, procucurri and procurri, procursum, v. n. 3, *run forward.*
brev-is, -e, adj., *short.*
proeli-um, -i, n. n., *battle.*
prius, comp. adv., *before, sooner, first.*
Afrānīān-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to Afranius;* **Afraniani**, n. m., *soldiers of Afranius.*
nost-er, -ra, -rum, pronom. adj., *our;* **nostri** (supply milites), *our men, our troops.*
repello, reppŭli, repulsum, v. a. 3, *drive back, repel.*
terg-um, -i, n. n., *back, rear;* **a tergo**, *from behind, in rear;* **terga vertere**, *to turn the back, take to flight.*
verto, verti, versum, v. a. 3, *turn.*
sign-um, -i, n. n., *standard, sign, signal;* **signa tollere**, *to break up the camp.*
recĭpio, recĭpĕre, recēpi, receptum, v. a. 3, *get back, recover, receive, sustain;* **se recipere**, *to retire, retreat, fall back.*
cohortor, cohortātus sum, v. dep. 1, *exhort.*
non-us, -a, -um, num. adj., *ninth.*
subsidi-um, -i, n. n., *support, relief.*
duco, duxi, ductum, v. a. 3, *lead, draw out, prolong.*
host-is, -is, com., *enemy.*
supprĭmo, suppressi, suppressum, v. a. 3, *check.*
rursus, adv., *again.*
praefĕro, praeferre, praetŭli, praelātum, v. a. irreg., *put forward, express.*
opini-o, -ōnis, n. f., *opinion.*
uterque, utrăque, utrumque, pron., *both, each, either.*
superi-or, -us, gen. -ōris, comp. adj., *higher, superior, former.*
existĭmo, v. a. 1, *consider, think, judge.*
pugno, v. n. 1, *fight.*
prim-us, -a, -um, superl. adj., *first, foremost.*
congress-us, -ūs, n. m., *meeting, encounter.*
autem, conj., *but, on the other hand, now, moreover.*
inīqu-us, -a, -um, adj., *uneven, unfair, unfavourable.*
congredior, congrĕdi, congressus sum, v. dep. 3, *come together, meet in battle.*
hor-a, -ae, n. f., *hour.*
sustĭneo, sustĭnui, sustentum, v. a. 2, *hold up, sustain, maintain, endure, withstand.*
compello, compŭli, compulsum, v. a. 3, *drive, force.*

14.

intĕrim, adv., *meanwhile, in the meantime.*
Oscens-es, -ium, n. m. pl., *the inhabitants of Osca,* now Huesca in Aragon.
Calagurritān-i, -orum, n. m. pl., *the inhabitants of Callagurris,* now Loarre, north of Osca.

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imperāt-um, -i, n. n., *order, command;* **imperata facere,** *to execute orders, obey.*

făcio, făcĕre, fēci, factum, v. a., *do, make.*

Tarraconens-es, -ium, n. m. pl., *the inhabitants of Tarraco,* now Tarragona.

Iacetān-i, -orum, n. m. pl., a people in northern Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in what is now called Catalonia.

Ausetan-i, -orum, n. m. pl., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, in what is now Catalonia.

post, prep. gov. acc., *after, behind;* adv., *afterwards, after.*

Illurgavonens-es, -ium, n. m. pl., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the sea coast near the mouth of the Ebro.

Hibēr-us, -i, n. m., a river in Spain, now the Ebro.

attingo, attĭgi, attactum, v. a. 3, *touch, reach, border on, come to.*

commutati-o,-ōnis,n. f., *change.*

mult-us, -a, -um, adj., *much;* pl., *many;* comp., plus, pluris, in pl. **plures,** plura, plurium; superl., plurĭmus.

longinqu-us, -a, -um, adj., *distant.*

civĭt-as, -ātis, n. f., *state, community.*

descisco, descīvi or descii, descitum, v. n., 3, *revolt.*

Celtiberi-a, -ae, n. f., *Celtiberia,* the land of the Celtiberi, a people of Middle Spain, who originated by a mingling of Celts with the original Iberians.

bell-um, -i, n. n., *war.*

transfĕro, transferre, transtŭli, translatum, v. a. irreg., *bring over, shift, transfer.*

hic, adv., *here.*

equitāt-us, -us, n. m., *cavalry;* pl., *troops of horse.*

auxili-um, -i, n. n., *help, aid;* pl., *auxiliaries.*

hiems, hiĕmis, n. f., *winter.*

cogĭto, v. a. 1, *think, plan, purpose.*

ineo, inīre, inīvi or inii, inĭtum, v. a. and n., *enter, enter on, adopt.*

conquīro, conquisīvi, conquisītum, v. a. 3, *search for, hunt up.*

Octogēs-a, -ae, n. f., a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, at the spot where the Sicoris flows into the Hiberus, the modern Mequinenza, near La Granja.

addūco, adduxi, adductum, v. a. 3, *bring to, induce, prompt.*

trigintā, num. adj. indecl., *thirty.*

iungo, iunxi, iunctum, v. a. 3, *join, fasten together.*

tradūco, traduxi, traductum, v. a. 3, *lead across, bring over.*

15.

alĭquĭ, alĭqua, alĭquod, indef. pronom. adj., *some.*

vad-um, -i, n. n., *ford, shoal, shallow water.*

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huc, adv., *hither, to this point.*
redūco, reduxi, reductum, v. a. 3, *lead back, bring* (to a state).
audeo, ausus sum, v. a. and n. 2, *dare.*
ped-es, ĭtĭs, n. m., *foot-soldier;* pl., *infantry.*
altitūd-o, -ĭnis, n. f., *depth.*
aqua, aquae, n. f., *water.*
tum, adv., *then;* **cum** ... **tum**, *both ... and.*
rapidĭt-as, -ātis, n. f., *swiftness, speed.*
relinquo, relīqui, relictum, v. a. 3, *leave.*
nĭsi, conj., *if not, unless.*
agmen, agmĭnis, n. n., *army on the march, train, march.*
mălĕ, adv., *badly;* **male habere**, *annoy, hamper.*
carpo, carpsi, carptum, v. a. 3, *harass.*
vigili-a, ae, n. f., *watch* (of the night).
nov-us, -a, -um, adj., *new;* superl., novissimus, *last, hindmost;* **novissimum agmen**, *rear-guard.*
incĭpio, incĭpĕre, incēpi, inceptum, v. a. and n., *begin.*

16.

lux, lūcis, n. f., *light.*
cert-us, -a, -um, adj., *certain, fixed;* **certiorem** (aliquem) **facere**, *to inform, tell.*
eā (supply via or parte), adv., *by that way, there.*
quā, adv., *where.*
magnitūd-o, -ĭnis, n. f., *greatness, large volume.*
obĭcio, obĭcĕre, obieci, obiectum, v. a. 3, *expose, put in way of.*
conor, conātus sum, v. dep. 1, *make an attempt, attempt.*
experior, expertus sum, v. dep. 4, *try, make trial of.*
iudĭco, v. a. 1, *judge, consider.*
centuri-a, -ae, n. f., *century, company,* theoretically consisting of one hundred men, but, for the most part, really little over half that number.
delĭgo, delēgi, delectum, v. a. 3, *pick out, choose.*
aut, conj., *or;* **aut** ... **aut**, *either ... or.*
vis, acc. vim, abl. vi, n. f., *force, violence, quantity, number;* pl., **vires**, virium, *strength, power.*
expedĭt-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *lightly equipped, in light marching order, unimpeded, free, easy.*
iument-um, -i, n. n., *beast of burden.*
suprā, adv., *above.*
infrā, adv., *below.*

17.

conspĭcio, conspĭcĕre, conspexi, conspectum, v. a. 3, *catch sight of, descry.*
camp-us, -i, n. m., *plain.*
refĭcio, refĭcĕre, refēci, refectum, v. a. 3, *repair, refresh, recruit, rest.*
defess-us, -a, -um, part. (of defetiscor), *tired, exhausted.*
progrĕdior, progrĕdi, progressus sum, v. dep. 3, *go forth, advance.*

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necessario, adv., *of necessity, unavoidably.*
matūrē, adv., *soon, early;* comp. **maturius**; superl., maturissĭmē and maturrĭmē.
quam, adv., *than.*
quŏque, conj., *also, too.*
medi-us, -a, -um, adj., *middle;* **media nox**, *midnight.*
circĭter, adv., *about.*
dux, dŭcis, n. m., *leader, general.*
vas, vasis, pl. vasa, **vasorum**, n. n., *utensil, implement;* as a military term, *baggage.*
militar-is, -e, adj., *of* or *belonging to a soldier, military.*
mos, mōris, n. m., *custom, usage, manner.*
exaudĭo, exaudīvi or exaudii, exaudĭtum, v. a. 4, *hear, overhear.*
clam-or, ōris, n. m., *shout, cry, shouting.*
vereor, verĭtus sum, v. dep. a. and n. 2, *fear.*
noctu, adv., *by night.*
impedīt-us, -a, -um, pass. part. (of impedio, 9), *embarrassed, encumbered.*
onus, onĕris, n. n., *burden, load.*
confĭgo, conflixi, conflictum, v. n. 3, *engage, fight.*
contĭneo, continui, contentum, v. a. 2, *hold together, keep together, confine, detain.*
occultē, adv., *secretly.*
explōro, v. a. 1, *examine, view, reconnoitre.*
Decidi-us, -i, n. m., a proper name.
Sax-a, -ae, n. m., a surname of L. Decidius, a partisan of Caesar.
natūr-a, -ae, n. f., *nature, character.*
perspĭcio, perspĭcĕre, perspexi, perspectum, v. a. 3, *examine, look into.*
renuntio, v. a. 1, *bring back word, report.*
intercēdo, intercessi, intercessum, v. n. 3, *intervene, come between, exist between.*
campest-er, -ris, -re, adj., *of* or *belonging to a plain, level, flat.*
inde, adv., *thence, after that.*
excĭpio, excĭpĕre, excēpi, exceptum, v. a. 3, *catch, catch up, follow after, succeed, receive, await.*
asp-er, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj., *rough, rugged.*
montŭōs-us, -a, -um, adj., *mountainous.*
pri-or, -us, gen. -ōris, comp. adj., *former, first* (of two).
angusti-ae, -arum, n. f. pl., *narrow pass, defile, difficulties.*
prohĭbeo, prohibui, prohibĭtum, v. a. 2, *keep in check, hinder, forbid.*

18.

circŭĭt-us, -ūs, n. m., *circuit, round, detour, way round, compass.*
null-us, -a, -um, adj., *no, none, not any.*
nam, adv., *for.*
pertĭneo, pertinui, v. n. 2, *stretch out, extend to.*

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oppōno, oppŏsui, oppŏsĭtum, v. a. 3, *set against, oppose.*
ac, conj. *and.*
primo, adv., *at first.*
viso, visi, visum, v. a. 3, *view, visit, see.*
laet-us, -a, -um, adj., *glad, joyful.*
contumeliōs-us, -a, -um, adj., *insulting.*
prosĕquor, prosĕqui, prosecūtus sum, v. dep., *escort, attend, pursue:* **vocĭbus prosequi**, *to shout after.*
proposĭt-um, -i, n. n., *purpose, intention, plan, design.*
divers-us, -a, -um, part. (of diverto), *turned a different way, in a different direction, different, opposite.*
contrari-us, -a, -um, adj., *contrary, opposite.*
ĕo, ire, ivi or ii, ĭtum, v. n. 4, *go.*
paulātim, adv., *little by little, gradually.*
retorqueo, retorsi, retortum, v. a. 2, *bend back, turn back.*
dextr-a, -ae, n. f., *right-hand.*
supĕro, v. a. and n. 1, *go past, pass beyond, overcome, conquer.*
adverto, adverti, adversum, v. a. 3, *turn to;* **animum advertere**, also as one word **animadvertere**, *to turn the mind to, to observe, notice.*
exeo, exire, exĭvi or exii, exĭtum, v. n. 4, *go out, march out.*
rect-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *straight.*
celerĭt-as, -ātis, n. f., *speed, swiftness.*
certām-en, -ĭnis, n. n., *contest.*
uter, utra, utrum, gen. utrius, pron., *which of two.*
mons, montis, n. m., *mountain, hill.*
rup-es, -is, n. f., *rock, cliff.*
nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, v. dep. 3, *obtain, gain, reach, meet with.*
planiti-es, -ei, n. f., *plain.*
contrā, prep. gov. acc., *against.*
ante, prep. gov. acc. and adv., *before.*
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, pron., *a certain, somebody.*

19.

occasi-o, -ōnis, n. f., *opportunity.*
bĕnĕ, adv., *well.*
sĭnĕ, prep. gov. abl., *without.*
pugn-a, -ae, n. f., *fight, battle,*
vuln-us, -ĕris, n. n., *wound, loss.*
premo, pressi, pressum, v. a. 3, *press hard, distress.*
pabulati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *foraging.*
aquor, v. dep. 1, *fetch water.*
cotidie, adv., *daily.*
perfūgio, perfūgĕre, perfūgi, v. n. 3, *desert.*
explicĭt-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *free from difficulties, easy.*
revertor, reverti, reversus sum, v. dep. 3, *return.*
paul-um, -i, n. n., *a little.*
frument-um, -i, n. n., *corn, grain.*
Tarrac-o, -ōnis, n. f., a town in Spain, now Tarragona.

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longē, adv., *far off;* comp., **longius**; superl., longissĭmē.
spati-um, -i, n. n., *space, distance, interval, period.*
cas-us, -ūs, n. m., *fall, disaster, misfortune, accident, event;* **casu**, *by chance, as it chanced.*
intellĕgo, intellexi, intellectum, v. a. 3, *understand, perceive.*
acrĭter, adv., *fiercely, eagerly, with spirit.*
complŭr-es, -a and -ia, gen. -ium, adj. or subst., *several, very many.*
interfĭcio, interfĭcĕre, interfēci, interfectum, v. a. 3, *kill.*
procul, adv., *far off, at a distance.*
tandem, adv., *at length, at last.*
obsĭdeo, obsēdi, obsessum, v. a. 2, *beset, besiege, hamper.*
lign-um, -i, n. n., *wood;* pl., *firewood.*
inopi-a, -ae, n. f., *want, scarcity.*
colloqui-um, -i, n. n., *conference, parley.*
audio, audīvi or audii, audītum, v. a. 4, *hear.*
perpetior, perpĕti, perpessus sum, v. dep. 3, *endure to the end, bear steadfastly, suffer.*
nunc, adv., *now.*
neque or **nec**, conj., *and not, nor;* **neque** ... **neque**, *neither ... nor.*
corp-us, -ŏris, n. n., *body.*
dol-or, -ōris, n. m., *pain.*
ignomini-a, -ae, n. f., *disgrace, ignominy.*
fero, ferre, tŭli, lātum, v. a. irreg., *bear, carry, suffer, resist, propose* (a law).
vinco, vīci, victum, v. a. 3, *conquer.*
confĭteor, confessus sum, v. dep. 2, *confess.*
respondeo, respondi, responsum, v. a. 2, *answer, reply.*
nemo, nemĭnis (but in classical Latin nullĭus, from nullus, is used as the gen. and nullō, nullā as the abl.), pron., *no one.*
noceo, nocui, nocitum, v. n. 2, with dat., *harm, do hurt to.*
provinci-a, -ae, n. f., *province.*

20.

diffĭdo, diffĭsus sum, v. n. 3, with dat., *distrust.*
Pompeiān-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to Pompey:* **Pompeian-i**, -orum, n. m., *the soldiers of Pompey, Pompey's party;* **Pompeianae res**, *Pompey's cause* or *side.*
amĭcē, adv., *in a friendly manner;* superl., amicissĭmē.
ull-us, -a, -um, adj., *any, any one.*
posteā, adv., *afterwards.*
Massili-a, -ae, n. f., a seaport town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.
detĭneo, detinui, detentum, v. a. 2, *keep back, detain.*
coniungo, coniunxi, coniunctum, v. a. 3, *join, unite.*
convĕnio, convēni, conventum, v. n. and a. 4, *come together, assemble, muster, meet with.*
lātē, adv., *broadly, widely, in an exaggerated manner;* comp., **latius**; superl., latissĭmē.

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inflātē, adv., *haughtily, proudly, pompously;* comp., **inflatius.**
perscrĭbo, perscripsi, perscriptum, v. a. 3, *write in full* or *at length, detail.*
mot-us, -ūs, n. m., *motion, movement, change.*
fortūn-a, -ae, n. f., *fortune, luck.*
coepi, coepisse, v. a. and n., defect. (properly the perf. of coepio, the imperfect tenses of which are not used by classical writers), *begin.*
paro, v. a. 1, *prepare.*
Gād-es, -ium, n. f., now Cadiz, a colony of the Phoenicians in Hispania Baetica, on an island close to the shore.
longius, see **longe, 28.**
consentio, consensi, consensum, v. n. 4, *agree, determine in common.*
Gaditān-i, -ōrum, n. m., *the inhabitants of Gades.*
princeps, princĭpis, n. and adj., *first, chief, chief man.*
insŭl-a, -ae, n. f., *island.*
servo, v. a. 1, *preserve, keep.*

21.

adsto, adstĭti, v. n., *stand near, stand by.*
inspecto, v. a. 1 (classical only in pres. part.), *look on, look at, observe.*
Hispăl-is, -is, n. f., a city of Hispania Baetica, now Seville.
perterreo, perterrui, perterrĭtum, v. a. 2, *frighten* or *terrify thoroughly.*
converto, converti, conversum, v. a. and n. 3, *turn round, wheel about, change.*
Italĭc-a, -ae, n. f., a city in Hispania Baetica, near Seville, now Santiponce.
praeclūdo, praeclūsi, praeclūsum, v. a. 3, *shut to, close, shut against* one.
Sext-us, -i, n. m., a Roman praenomen.
praesto, adv., *at hand, ready, present;* **praesto esse**, *to be at hand, attend* or *wait upon, aid.*
conti-o, -ōnis, n. f., *assembly, speech;* **contionem habere**, *to deliver a speech.*
bidu-um, -i, n. n., *space of two days.*
Cordŭb-a, -ae, n. f., a town in Hispania Baetica, on the river Baetis, now Cordova.
commŏror, v. dep. 1, *tarry, remain.*
Q., abbrev. for **Quintus**, a Roman praenomen or forename.
Cassi-us, -i, n. m., a Roman gentile name.
praefĭcio, praefĭcĕre, praefēci, praefectum, v. a. 3, with acc. and dat., *set over, appoint to the command of.*
Narb-o, -ōnis, n. m., a city in Gaul, from which Gallia Narbonensis takes its name, now Narbonne.
lex, lēgis, n. f., *law.*
dictāt-or, -ōris, n. m., *dictator*, a chief magistrate appointed by the Romans for six

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months in seasons of emergency, and armed with absolute authority.

Lepĭd-us, -i, n. m., a Roman surname.

22.

dum, conj., *while, whilst.*

Treboni-us, -i, n. m., a Roman gentile name. **C. Trebonius** was a legate of Caesar in Gaul.

oppugnati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *siege.*

agger, aggĕris, n. m., *mound.*

vine-a, -ae, n. f., *penthouse, shed, mantlet,* built like an arbor for sheltering besiegers.

turr-is, -is, n. f., *tower.*

antiquĭtus, adv., *from ancient times, of old.*

apparāt-us, -ūs, n. m., *preparation, provision, equipment.*

multitūd-o, -ĭnis, n. f., *multitude, number.*

torment-um, -i, n. n., *engine* for hurling missiles.

contexo, contexui, contextum, v. a. 3, *entwine, interweave.*

vim-en, -ĭnis, n. n., *a pliant twig, withe, osier.*

Massiliens-es, -ium, n. m., *inhabitants of Massilia.*

mal-um, -i, n. n., *evil, misfortune, suffering.*

bis, adverbial num., *twice.*

navāl-is, -e, *of* or *belonging to ships, naval.*

creb-er,-ra,-rum, adj., *frequent, numerous, repeated.*

erupti-o, -ōnis, n. f., *sally.*

fundo, fudi, fusum, v. a. 3, *overthrow, rout.*

grav-is, -e, adj., *heavy, severe, grievous.*

pestilenti-a,-ae, n. f., *pestilence, plague.*

conflicto, v. a. 1, *afflict, ruin, overwhelm.*

dēdo, dēdĭdi, dēdĭtum, v. a. 3, *give up;* **se dedere**, *to surrender, capitulate.*

compăro, v. a. 1, *prepare, provide, make ready.*

turbĭd-us, -a, -um, adj., *wild, stormy.*

tempest-as, -ātis, n. f., *weather.*

conspect-us, -ūs, n. m., *range* or *reach of sight, view.*

abeo, abīre, abĭvi or abii, abĭtum, v. n. 4, *go away, depart.*

profĕro, proferre, protŭli, prolatum, v. a. irreg., *bring forth.*

publĭc-um, -i, n. n., *public purse, public treasury.*

23.

Curi-o, -ōnis, n. m., a surname in the gens Scribonia.

Afrĭc-a, -ae, n. f., *Africa.*

Sicili-a, -ae, n. f., *Sicily.*

appello, appŭli, appulsum, v. a. and n. 3, *put in to shore, land.*

appello, v. a. 1, *call by name, address, entitle, name.*

Anquillari-a, -ae, n. f., a town on the Gulf of Carthage, to the south of the Promunturium Mercurii or Cape Bon.

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Utĭc-a, -ae, n. f., a town in Africa, north of Carthage, now Boushater.

vall-um, -i, n. n., *stockade, rampart.*

circummunio, circummunīvi, circummunītum, v. a. 4, *wall up around, fortify, secure.*

insŏlens, insolentis, adj., with gen., *unaccustomed to.*

diuturnĭt-as, -ātis, n. f., *long duration.*

otĭ-um, -i, n. n., *inactivity, ease, repose, peace.*

dediti-o, -ōnis, n. f., *surrender, capitulation.*

palam, adv., *openly, publicly.*

nunti-us, -i, n. m., *messenger.*

rex, rēgis, n. m., *king.*

Iub-a, -ae, n. m., a Numidian king, who joined the party of Pompey, gained a victory over Caesar's legate Curio, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus.

custodi-a, -ae, n. f., *guard, care, protection.*

defensi-o, -ōnis, n. f., *defending, defence.*

hortor, v. dep. 1, *encourage, cheer, exhort.*

simult-as, -ātis, n. f., *dissension, enmity, jealousy.*

promulgo, v. a. 1, *promulgate, publish, propose.*

regn-um, -i, n. n., *kingdom.*

publĭco, v. a. 1, *confiscate.*

perfŭg-a, -ae, n. m., *deserter.*

revŏco, v. a. 1, *recall.*

finitĭm-us, -a, -um, adj., *bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring.*

resisto, restĭti, v. n. 3, *halt, stop, stay behind, remain, withstand, resist.*

Saburr-a, -ae, n. m., a lieutenant of King Juba.

praefect-us, -i, n. m., *chief, commander, prefect.*

mediocr-is, -e, adj., *moderate.*

appropinquo, v. n. 1, *draw near, approach.*

auct-or, -ōris, n. m., *one by whose influence or advice anything is done, instigator, counsellor, adviser.*

temĕrē, adv., *heedlessly, thoughtlessly, rashly.*

credo, credĭdi, credĭtum, v. a. 3, with dat., *give as a loan, entrust, trust to, confide in, believe;* **credita pecunia**, *a loan.*

committo, commīsi, commissum, v. a. 3, *entrust, commit.*

Bagrăd-a, -ae, n. m., a river in Africa, near Utica, now Medscherda.

praesum, praeesse, praefui, v. n. irreg., with dat., *am set over, have command of.*

nocte, adv., *by night.*

imprūdens, imprudentis, adj., *not anticipating, unaware, off one's guard.*

inopīnans, inopinantis, adj., *not expecting, unprepared.*

Numĭd-a, -ae, n. m., *a Numidian;* the Numidians were a people of northern Africa, between Mauretania and the territory of Carthage, in the modern Algiers.

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aggredior, aggrĕdi, aggressus sum, v. dep. 3, *attack, undertake, begin.*

24.

quart-us, -a, -um, num. adj., *fourth.*
sex, num. adj. indecl., *six.*
accelĕro, v. a. 1, *hasten, accelerate.*
at, conj., *but.*
ali-us, -a, -ud, adj. and subst., *another, other* (of many); **alii alio loco**, *some in one place and some in another.*
nocturn-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to night, nocturnal, by night, in the night.*
submitto, submĭsi, submissum, v. a. 3, *send secretly, despatch.*
elephant-us, -i, n. m., *elephant.*
sexaginta, num. adj., *sixty.*
lentē, adv., *slowly, leisurely;* comp., **lentius.**
simulati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *pretence.*
cedo, cessi, cessum, v. n. 3, *go, withdraw, retire, retreat.*
pes, pedis, n. m., *foot.*
fŭgio, fŭgĕre, fŭgi, fŭgĭtum, v. n. 3, *flee, fly, take to flight.*
arbĭtror, v. dep. 1, *am of opinion, believe, think.*
circumeo, circumire, circumīvi or circumii, circuĭtum, v. n. and a. 4, *go round, surround, encompass.*
quidem, adv., *indeed;* **ne ... quidem**, *not even.*
lab-or, -ōris, n. m., *toil, labour, exertion.*
studi-um, -i, n. n., *zeal, eagerness.*
virt-ūs, -ūtis, n. f., *courage.*
ducent-i, -ae, -a, num. adj., *two hundred.*

25.

crebro, adv., *repeatedly, often.*
augeo, auxi, auctum, v. a. 2, *increase, reinforce.*
lassitūd-o, -ĭnis, n. f., *weariness, fatigue.*
defĭcio, defĭcĕre, defēci, defectum, v. a. and n., *fail.*
simul, adv., *at the same time.*
circumdo, circumdăre, circumdĕdi, circumdătum, v. a., *enclose, surround.*
numquam, adv., *never.*
amitto, amĭsi, amissum, v. a. 3, *lose.*
ita, adv., *thus, so.*
proelior, v. dep. 1, *engage in battle, fight.*
perpauc-i, -ae, -a, adj., *very few.*
Marci-us, -i, n. m., Roman gentile name.
quaest-or, -ōris, n. m., *quaestor,* a Roman magistrate or officer.
obsĕcro, v. a. 1, *entreat, beg.*
reporto, v. a. 1, *carry back.*
lenuncŭl-us, -i, n. m., *bark, skiff.*
imperi-um, -i, n. n., *command, order, authority.*
lĭt-us, -ŏris, n. n., *shore.*
contenti-o, -ōnis, n. f., *struggle, contest.*
potissĭmum, adv., *chiefly, in preference to all others, first.*
nonnulli-i, -ae, -a, adj., *several, some.*

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deprĭmo, depressi, depressum, v. a. 3, *press down, sink.*
prope, prep. with acc., *near;* adv., *almost;* comp., **propius.**
adeo, adire, adii, adĭtum, v. n. and a., *approach, go to.*
tardo, v. a. 1, *delay, hinder, prevent.*
accĭdo, accĭdi, v. n. 3, *fall out, happen, occur.*
Var-us, -i, n. m., a Roman surname.
conspĭcor, conspicātus sum, v. dep. 1, *get sight of, see, perceive.*
praedĭco, v. a. 1, *proclaim, declare, say.*
praed-a, -ae, n. f., *booty, spoil.*
elect-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *picked, selected.*
remitto, remīsi, remissum, v. a. 3, *send back.*

26.

comiti-um, -i, n. n., the place for the assembling of the Romans voting by the curiae; pl., the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc., the *comitia;* **comitia habere**, *to hold the elections.*
creo, v. a. 1, *create, choose, elect.*
Iuli-us, -i, n. m., a Roman gentile name.
P., abbrev. for **Publius**, a Roman forename.
Servili-us, -i, n. m., a Roman gentile name.
fĭd-es, -ei, n. f., *faith, credit* (as a commercial term).
angust-us, -a, -um, adj., *narrow, contracted, weakened.*
arbĭt-er, -ri, n. m., *arbiter, umpire, judge.*
aestimati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *valuation, appraisement.*
possessi-o, -ōnis, n. f., *possession, property, estate.*
quant-us, -a, -um, adj., *how great;* **quanti**, gen. of price, *how dear, at what price, of what value.*
credĭt-or, -ōris, n. m., *creditor.*
tabŭl-a, -ae, n. f., *a writing-tablet;* pl., *a book of account;* **novae tabulae**, *new account-books*, by substituting which for the old ones debts were abolished, *cancelling* or *abolition of debts.*
minuo, minui, minūtum, v. a. 3, *lessen, diminish, abate.*
ferē, adv., *nearly, almost, for the most part.*
civĭl-is, -e, adj., *of* or *pertaining to citizens, civil, civic.*
dissensi-o, -ōnis, n. f. *disagreement, dissension, discord.*
consuesco, consuēvi, consuētum, v. n. 3., *am accustomed, am wont.*
debĭt-or, -ōris, n. m., *debtor.*
existimati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *reputation, credit.*
apt-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *suited, adapted, fit.*
item, adv., *likewise, in like manner.*
ambĭt-us, -ūs, n. m., *canvassing, corruption, bribery.*
damno, v. a. 1, *condemn, sentence.*

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intĕg-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *whole, entire, unimpaired, unexhausted, unwounded;* **in integrum restituere,** *to restore to a former condition* or *state.*

restituo, restitui, restitūtum, v. a. 3, *put back again, replace, restore.*

feri-ae, -arum, n. f. pl., *holidays, festival.*

Latīn-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to Latium, Latin;* **feriae Latinae,** *the festival of the allied Latins,* which was celebrated especially by offerings to Juppiter Latiaris on Mons Albanus.

perfĭcio, perfĭcĕre, perfēci, perfectum, v. a. 3, *complete, accomplish.*

undĕcim, num. adj. indecl., *eleven.*

tribuo, tribui, tribūtum, v. a. 3, *assign, allot, give.*

dictatūr-a, -ae, n. f., *office of dictator, dictatorship.*

abdĭco, v. a. 1, *disown, renounce;* **se abdicare,** with abl., *to resign* an office.

27.

duodĕcim, num. adj., *twelve.*

angustē, adv., *within narrow limits, hardly.*

quindĕcim, num. adj., *fifteen.*

legionari-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to a legion, legionary.*

sexcent-i, -ae, -a, num. adj., *six hundred.*

transporto, v. a. 1, *carry across, transport.*

annu-us, -a, -um, adj., *of a year's duration.*

vacu-us, -a, -um, adj., *empty, free from.*

otiōs-us, -a, -um, adj., *tranquil, undisturbed.*

class-is, -is, n. f., *fleet.*

civ-is, -is, n. com., *citizen.*

novem, num. adj., *nine.*

hiĕmo, v. n. 1, *pass the winter, keep in winter-quarters.*

Apolloni-a, -ae, n. f., a town in Illyria.

maritĭm-us, -a, -um, adj., *on the sea-coast, sea-.*

or-a, -ae, n. f., *coast.*

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, rel. pron., *whoever, whatever.*

aequ-us, -a, -um, adj., *even, equal, fair;* **aequo animo,** *with equanimity, patiently.*

postridiē, adv., *the following day, next day.*

terr-a, -ae, n. f., *land, earth.*

Cerauni-i, -ōrum (also Cerauni-a, -orum), n. m., a ridge of mountains in Epirus on the borders of Illyria, *Ceraunian promontory, Acroceraunia.*

sax-um, -i, n. n., *rock.*

periculōs-us, -a, -um, adj., *dangerous.*

quiēt-us, -a, -um, adj., *quiet, calm.*

stati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *anchorage, roadstead.*

Palaest-ē, -ēs, n. f., a seaport in Epirus.

expōno, expŏsui, expŏsĭtum, v. a. 3, *set out, disembark.*

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28.

sērō, adv., *late, too late;* comp., serius.

provĕho, provexi, provectum, v. a. 3, *carry forwards;* pass., *go, proceed, set sail.*

ūtor, ūti, ūsus sum, v. dep. 3, *use, enjoy, take advantage of.*

aur-a, -ae, n. f., *breeze.*

offendo, offendi, offensum, v. a. and n. 3, *strike against, suffer damage.*

Bibŭl-us, -i, n. m., a proper name.

Corcȳr-a, -ae, n. f., an island in the Ionian Sea, now Corfu.

inăn-is, -e, adj., *empty.*

occurro, occurri, occursum, v. n. 3, *run to meet, meet, fall in with.*

incendo, incendi, incensum, v. a. 3, *set fire to, set on fire.*

ign-is, -is, n. m., *fire.*

naut-a, -ae, n. m., *sailor.*

domĭn-us, -i, n. m., *master, owner.*

longē, adv., *far, far off;* **longe lateque**, *far and wide;* comp., **longius.**

29.

Octavĭ-us, -i, n. m., a Roman gentile name.

Salōn-ae, -arum, n. f., a maritime town in Dalmatia. Its ruins, still called Salona, lie near Spalato.

oppugno, v. a. 1, *attack, assault, besiege.*

munio, munīvi or munii, munītum, v. a. 4, *fortify, defend.*

propter, prep. gov. acc., *on account of.*

paucĭt-as, -ātis, n. f., *fewness.*

hom-o, -ĭnis, n. m., *man.*

descendo, descendi, descensum, v. n. 3, *descend, have recourse to.*

serv-us, -i, n. m., *slave.*

pubes or **puber**, pubĕris, adj., *of ripe age, adult.*

libĕro, v. a. 1, *set free.*

quīn-i, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj., *five each, five.*

meridiān-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to mid-day, mid-day.*

irrumpo, irrūpi, irruptum, v. n. 3, *burst in.*

confŭgio, confŭgĕre, confūgi, v. n. 3, *flee for refuge.*

despēro, v. a. and n. 1, *despair, despair of, give up.*

30.

beneficĭ-um, -i, n. n., *favour, benefit.*

idone-us, -a, -um, adj., *fit, suitable.*

mandāt-um, -i, n. n., *charge, commission, command.*

auctorĭt-as, -ātis, n. f., *authority, influence.*

Candavĭ-a, -ae, n. f., a mountainous district in Illyria.

Macedonĭ-a, -ae, n. f., *Macedonia, Macedon*, a country between Thessaly and Thrace.

perturbo, v. a. 1, *disturb, trouble, embarrass.*

Orĭc-um, -i, n. n., a sea-port town of Illyria, now Ericho.

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quo, adv., *whither;* with comp., *in order that, so that.*
Torquāt-us, n. m., a Roman surname.
iuss-us, -ūs, n. m., *order, command.*
interpōno, interpŏsui, interpositum, v. n. 3, *interpose, introduce.*
Apolloniāt-es, -ium, n. m. pl., *the inhabitants of Apollonia.*

31.

diurn-us, -a, -um, adj., *by day, in the day.*
mētor, mētātus sum, v. dep. 1, *measure off, mark, lay out.*
praeoccūpo, v. a. 1, *seize upon, occupy beforehand, preoccupy.*
fīn-is, -is, n. m., *end;* pl., *borders, territory.*
propĕro, v. n. 1, *hasten.*
Aps-us, -i, n. m., a river of Illyria.
pell-is, -is, n. f., *skin, hide, tent;* **sub pellibus hiemare**, *to winter under canvas, in camp.*
trans, prep. gov. acc., *across, beyond.*
condūco, conduxi, conductum, v. a. 3, *draw together, assemble, collect.*

32.

mens-is, -is, n. m., *month.*
praecipīto, v. n. 1, *come to an end, close.*
praetermitto, praetermīsi, praetermissum, v. a. 3, *let pass, omit, neglect.*
sevērē, adv., *severely, harshly;* comp., **severius.**
scribo, scripsi, scriptum, v. a. 3, *write.*
vent-us, -i, n. m., *wind.*
navīgo, v. n. 1, *sail.*
administro, v. a. 1, *manage, guide.*
Fufī-us, -i, n. m., a Roman gentile name.
Calēn-us, -i, n. m., a proper name.
aust-er, -ri, n. m., *south wind.*
praetervĕhor, praetervectus sum, v. dep. 3, *sail past.*
Nymphae-um, -i, n. n., a promontory and seaport in Illyria, now Capo di Redeni.
introdūco, introduxi, introductum, v. a. 3, *conduct into, bring in.*
amb-o, -ae, -o, adj., *both.*
insidi-ae, -arum, n. f. plur., *ambush, ambuscade.*
adorior, adortus sum, v. dep., 4, *assault, attack.*
statīv-us, -a, -um, adj., *standing still, stationary;* **castra stativa**, *a stationary camp,* a camp where an army halts for a long time.
clam, adv., *secretly.*
interdiu, adv., *by day.*
collŏco, v. a. 1, *place, station, post.*
occult-us, -a, -um, adj., *hidden, concealed, secret.*
Graec-us, -i, n. m., *a Greek.*
defĕro, deferre, detŭli, delātum, v. a. irreg., *report, announce.*
circumclūdo, circumclusi, circumclusum, v. a. 3, *shut in, hem in.*

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Asparagi-um, -i, n. n., a town of Illyria on the river Genusus, now Iskarpar.

33.

postquam, adv., *after that, when.*
ĕŏdem, adv., *to the same place.*
difficĭl-is, -e, adj., *difficult.*
explorāt-or, -ōris, n. m., *scout, spy.*
suspĭcor, v. dep. 1, *suspect, surmise, apprehend.*
adhortor, v. dep. 1, *exhort, encourage, incite.*
parv-us, -a, -um, adj., *small, little.*
intermitto, intermīsi, intermissum, v. a. 3, *discontinue, break off, interrupt, suffer to elapse.*
mānĕ, adv., *in the morning.*
cerno, crēvi, crētum, v. a. 3, *perceive, discern, see.*
Petr-a, -ae, n. f., a hill near Dyrrhachium.
adĭt-us, -ūs, n. m., *approach, access.*
protĕgo, protexi, protectum, v. a. 3, *protect, shelter.*

34.

depello, depŭli, depulsum, v. a. 3, *drive away, deter, divert.*
commūto, v. a. 1, *change.*
impediment-um, -i, n. n., *hinderance;* pl., *baggage.*
infĕro, inferre, intŭli, illātum, v. a. irreg., *introduce, occasion, cause.*
sauci-us, -a, -um, adj., *wounded, sick.*
depōno, deposui, depositum, v. a. 3, *put aside, get rid of, dispose of, give up.*
necesse, n. adj., *necessary.*
incĭto, v. a. 1, *incite, spur on.*
si, conj., *if.*
illo, adv., *thither, to that place.*
nolo, nolle, nolui, v. n. irreg., *am unwilling.*
direct-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *straight, direct.*
accēdo, accessi, accessum, v. n. 3, *approach, am added.*
improvīs-us, -a, -um, adj., *unforeseen;* **ex improviso**, *unexpectedly.*
incommŏd-um, -i, n. n., *inconvenience, trouble.*
Heracli-a, -ae, n. f., a town of Macedonia, now Bitolia.
subĭcio, subiēci, subiectum, v. n. 3, *lay under, place near, expose to.*
Allobrŏg-es, -um, n. m., a people of Gallia Narbonensis.
profecti-o, -ōnis, n. f., *setting out, departure.*
vix, adv., *hardly, barely.*
antecēdo, antecessi, antecessum, v. n. 3, *go before, get the start.*
vito, v. a. 1, *avoid, evade.*
Aegini-um, -i, n. n., a fortress in Thessaly, now Kalabaka or Stagous.
Thessali-a, -ae, n. f., *Thessaly.*

35.

Gomph-i, -orum, n. m., a town of Thessaly, not far from Trikkala.

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Epīr-us, -i, n. f., a province in the north of Greece.
alt-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *high.*
moeni-a, -um, n. n. pl., *walls, ramparts.*
sol, solis, n. m., *sun.*
occās-us, -ūs, n. m., *going down, setting.*
expugno, v. a. 1, *take by assault, storm, capture.*
dirĭpio, dirĭpĕre, diripui, direptum, v. a. 3, *plunder.*
concēdo, concessi, concessum, v. a. 3, *grant, yield, give over.*
Metropŏl-is, -is, n. f., a town of Thessaly, between Gomphi and Pharsalus.
Metropolīt-ae, -arum and -um, n. m., inhabitants of Metropolis.
Gomphens-is, -e, adj., *of* or *belonging to Gomphi;* **Gomphens-es**, -ium, n. m., the inhabitants of Gomphi.
diligenter, adv., *carefully;* comp., diligentius; superl., **diligentissime.**
conservo, v. a. 1, *preserve, save, leave unharmed.*
praeter, prep. gov. acc., *besides, except.*
Larisae-i, -ōrum, n. m., *inhabitants of Larissa, Larissaeans.*
quin, conj., *that not, but that, but.*
pareo, parui, parĭtum, v. n. 2, with dat., *obey, submit to.*
plen-us, -a, -um, adj., with gen., *full of, filled with, abounding in.*
matūr-us, -a, -um, adj., *ripe.*

36.

cunct-us, -a, -um, adj., *all in a body, the whole, all.*
hon-or, -ōris, n. m., *honour, dignity.*
pristĭn-us, -a, -um, adj., *former, early, original.*
victori-a, -ae, n. f., *victory.*
adeo, adv., *so, so much.*
quando, adv., *at any time, ever,* chiefly after si, num, or ne.
tardē, adv., *slowly;* comp., **tardius**; superl., tardissĭmē.
considerātē, adv., *deliberately;* comp., **consideratius**; superl., consideratissĭmē.
delecto, v. a. 1, *delight, please, charm.*
consulār-is, -is, n. m., *one who has been consul, an ex-consul.*
praetori-us, -i, n. m., *one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor.*
postrēmo, adv., *finally, at last.*
praemi-um, -i, n. n., *reward, recompense.*
quemadmŏdum, adv., *how, in what manner.*
debeo, debui, debĭtum, v. a. 2, *am bound, ought, should.*

37.

praepăro, v. a. 1, *make ready beforehand, prepare, provide.*
tempto, v. a. 1, *try, test.*
quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, interrog. pron., *who, which, what.*
dimĭco, v. n. 1, *fight, contend.*
infĕr-us, -a, -um, adj., *that is below, underneath, lower,* comp., inferior; superl., **infĭmus.**

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rad-ix, -ĭcis, n. f., *root, foot* of a mountain.
semper, adv., *always.*
elĭcio, elĭcĕre, elicui and elexi, elĭcĭtum, v. a. 3, *draw out, entice out.*
commŏd-us, -a, -um, adj., *fit, suitable, proper.*
insolĭt-us, -a, -um, adj., *unaccustomed.*
cotidiān-us, -a, -um, adj., *of every day, daily.*
defatīgo, v. a. 1, *weary out.*
consuetūd-o, -ĭnis, n. f., *custom.*
tunc, adv., *then.*
differo, differre, distŭli, dilātum, v. a. irreg., *put off, defer, postpone.*
inquam, v. defect., *say.*
nos, nostrum, nobis, pl. of ego, *we.*
facĭlĕ, adv., *easily.*
confestim, adv., *immediately, forthwith.*

38.

satis, adv., *enough.*
praedĭco, praedixi, praedictum, v. a. 3, *say beforehand, order.*
impĕt-us, -ūs, n. m., *attack, onset.*
neve or **neu**, adv., *and not, nor.*
distrăho, distraxi, distractum, v. a. 3, *pull asunder, separate, break up, disorder.*
patior, pati, passus sum, v. dep. 3, *suffer, allow, permit.*
infest-us, -a, -um, adj., *hostile;* **infestis pilis**, *with javelins poised* or *levelled.*
pil-um, -i, n. n., *javelin.*
concurro, concurri, concursum, v. n. 3, *rush together, join battle.*
us-us, -ūs, n. m., *use, experience.*
exercĭtāt-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *well exercised, practised, trained.*
sponte, an abl., in good prose always joined with meā, tuā, suā; **sua sponte**, *of their own accord, of themselves.*
curs-us, -ūs, n. m., *running, course, speed, charge.*
reprĭmo, repressi, repressum, v. a. 3, *check, restrain.*
renŏvo, v. a. 1, *renew.*
praecĭpio, praecĭpĕre, praecēpi, praeceptum, v. a. 3, *admonish, enjoin, order.*
gladi-us, -i, n. m., *sword.*
stringo, strinxi, strictum, v. a. 3, *draw, unsheath.*
tel-um, -i, n. n., *missile, dart.*

39.

sinist-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *left, on the left.*
corn-u, -ūs, n. n., *horn, wing* (of an army).
univers-us, -a, -um, adj., *all together.*
lăt-us, -ĕris, n. n., *side, flank.*
apert-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *open, exposed, unprotected.*
solum, adv., *alone, only.*
protĭnus, adv., *forthwith, immediately.*
recens, recentis, adj., *fresh.*
succēdo, successi, successum, v. n. 3, *come into the place of, relieve, replace.*

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40.

pello, pepŭli, pulsum, v. a. 3, *rout, drive back, discomfit.*

equ-us, -i, n. m., *horse.*

event-us, -ūs, n. m., *issue, result.*

industrĭē, adv., *diligently, vigorously.*

diu, adv., *long;* comp., diutius; superl., **diutissime**; **quam diutissime**, *as long as possible.*

intra, prep. gov. acc., *within.*

versor, v. dep. 1, *move about* in a place, *am in.*

detrăho, detraxi, detractum, v. a. 3, *strip off, remove.*

insign-e, -is, n. n., *mark, badge, decoration.*

decumān-us, -a, -um, adj., *of the tenth cohort;* **porta decumana**, the main entrance of a Roman camp, placed the farthest from the enemy, opposite the porta praetoria. It was so called because the tenth cohort of each legion was there encamped.

eĭcio, eĭcĕre, eiēci, eiectum, v. a. 3, *cast out, expel;* **se eicere**, *to burst out, rush out, sally forth.*

citāt-us, -a, -um, part. adj., *urged on, rapid;* **equo citato**, *at full gallop.*

Larĭs-a, -ae, n. f., a city in Thessaly on the Peneus, now Larissa.

41.

persĕquor, persĕcūtus or persequutus sum, v. dep. 3, *pursue, follow up.*

edict-um, -i, n. n., *a proclamation.*

nom-en, -ĭnis, n. n., *name.*

Amphipŏl-is, -is, n. f., a city in Macedonia, on the Strymon.

iuvĕn-is, adj., *young;* comp. **iunior.**

iuro, v. n. 1, *swear, take an oath.*

utrum ... an, *whether ... or.*

suspici-o, -ōnis, n. f., *suspicion.*

long-us, -a, -um, adj., *long.*

occulto, v. a. 1, *hide, conceal.*

ancŏr-a, -ae, n. f., *anchor.*

voco, v. a. 1, *call.*

hosp-es, -ĭtis, n. m., *friend.*

sumpt-us, -ūs, n. m., *expense, charge.*

corrŏgo, v. a. 1, *bring together by entreaty, collect.*

Mytilēn-ae, -arum, n. f. pl., *Mytilene*, the capital of Lesbos.

retĭneo, retinui, retentum, v. a. 3, *hold back, detain.*

addo, addĭdi, addĭtum, v. a. 3, *add.*

actuarĭ-us, -a, -um, adj., *swift.*

Cilici-a, -ae, n. f., a province in the southern part of Asia Minor.

Cypr-us, -i, n. f., an island off the coast of Asia Minor.

consens-us, -ūs, n. m., *agreement, consent.*

Antiochens-es, -ium, n. m., the inhabitants of Antiochia.

illic, adv., *there.*

negotior, v. dep. 1, *carry on business, trade.*

arx, arcis, n. f., *citadel.*

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exclūdo, exclūsi, exclusum, v. a. 3, *shut out, exclude.*
Antiochī-a, -ae, n. f., *Antioch.*

42.

Syrī-a, -ae, n. f., *Syria.*
aes, aeris, n. n., *copper, bronze, money.*
pond-us, -ĕris, n. n., *weight.*
impōno, impŏsui, impŏsĭtum, v. a. 3, *put on board ship.*
armo, v. a. 1, *furnish with arms, arm, equip.*
Pelusī-um, -i, n. n., a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile, now Tineh.
Ptolemae-us, -i, n. m., *Ptolemy*, the son of Ptolemy Auletes. By his father's will he was to reign jointly with his sister Cleopatra, with whom however he was now at war.
pu-er, -ĕri, n. m., *boy.*
aet-as, -ātis, n. f., *age.*
sor-or, -ōris, n. f., *sister.*
Cleopatr-a, -ae, n. f., Cleopatra, queen of Egypt and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes.
propinqu-us, -i, n. m., *relative, kinsman.*
amīc-us, -i, n. m., *friend.*
expello, expŭli, expulsum, v. a. 3, *drive out, expel.*
hospiti-um, -i, n. n., *hospitality, friendly relation.*
pat-er, -ris, n. m., *father.*
Alexandrī-a, -ae, n. f., a city of Egypt.
ops, opis, n. f., *might, strength;* pl., *wealth, resources, influence.*
calamĭt-as, -ātis, n. f., *misfortune, calamity, adversity.*
tego, texi, tectum, v. a. 3, *cover, shelter, protect.*
procurati-o, -ōnis, n. f., *charge, administration.*
sollicĭto, v. a. 1, *agitate, rouse, incite.*
regī-us, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *belonging to a king, royal.*
Aegypt-us, -i, n. f., *Egypt.*
despĭcio, despicĕre, despexi, despectum, v. a. 3, *look down upon, despise.*
plerumque, adv., *for the most part, commonly.*
existo, exstĭti, exstĭtum, v. n. 3, *come forth, spring from.*
liberalĭter, adv., *courteously, graciously.*
Achill-as, -ae, n. m., *Achillas.*
singulār-is, -e, adj., *singular, remarkable, matchless.*
audaci-a, -ae, n. f., *boldness, daring.*
Septimī-us, -i, n. m., a Roman gentile name.
notĭti-a, -ae, n. f., *knowledge, acquaintance with.*
praed-o, -ōnis, n. m., *pirate, robber.*
navicŭl-a, -ae, n. f., *a small ship, boat, skiff.*
parvŭl-us, -a, -um, adj., *very small.*

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NOTES.

1.

litterae. In this letter Caesar offered to lay down all his commands if Pompey would do the same.

consulibus. The consuls were C. Claudius Marcellus and L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus.

in eandem sententiam, *to the same purport.*

Scipio. Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, whose daughter, Cornelia, Pompey married in B.C. 52.

Pompeio is dat., *that it is Pompey's purpose.*

2.

ad vesperum. The Senate could not legally continue to deliberate after sunset.

evocantur. The Senate was summoned to the Temple of Bellona, outside the walls, to give audience to Pompey, who could not legally enter the city without laying down his military command.

infirmiores, *somewhat wavering, inclined to waver.* The comparative is often used without any direct idea of comparison to express *somewhat, rather, too.*

3.

rem ad arma deduci, he was eager *that the question should be brought to the arbitrament of war.*

ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, *that the State sustain no injury.* The gen. **detrimenti** depends on **quid,** *anything, aught of injury.*

Ravennae, *at Ravenna,* locative case.

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4.

eadem, etc., *makes the same proposals which he had communicated through Scipio.*

tota Italia, abl.

5.

Ariminum, *to Ariminum*, acc. of motion to a place. To reach Ariminum Caesar had to cross the river Rubicon and leave his province. This act was virtually a declaration of war. Plutarch, Suetonius, and Lucan represent Caesar as pausing on the bank of the river, anxiously pondering on the probable results of the course he was about to take, and finally announcing his decision to cross in the words "The die is cast." Caesar himself mentions no such incident.

M. Antonium. This was Shakespeare's Mark Antony.

Arretium, *to Arretium.*

Arimini, *at Ariminum.*

duabus, supply cohortibus.

6.

Romam, lit. *to Rome*, acc. of motion to a place, because the news was brought *to* Rome. The English expression is, announced *at Rome.*

invasit, such a panic *fell on* (the city), the object of the verb being omitted.

citra Capuam, *on this* (that is, on the Roman) *side of Capua.*

Capuae, *at Capua.*

7.

Asculum Picenum. *Asculum in Picenum*, to be distinguished from Asculum in Apulia. **Picenum** is here an adj.

decem cohortibus, instrumental ablative.

Corfinium, *to Corfinium.*

unum diem, *during one day*, acc. of duration of time.

ad oppidum, *near, in the neighbourhood of the town.*

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8.

qui petant, sends persons *to beg*, lit., *who may beg.*

sese rem in summum, etc., *that he would not bring matters to a crisis.*

id ne fieri posset obsidione ... fiebat, *this had become impossible owing to the blockade*, etc.

cum paucis familiaribus, *with a few who were his intimates.*

consilium fugae capere, *make arrangements for flight.*

sacramentum apud se dicere, *swear allegiance to him.*

9.

Brundisium proficiscitur, *sets out for Brundisium*, acc. of motion to a place.

Brundisii, *at Brundisium.*

Italiā, abl., depart *from Italy.*

ad spem, *for the hope* of finishing the business.

10.

cum postulavisset, his forbearance *in* voluntarily *demanding* that the armies should be disbanded.

docet, *he points out.*

in se, *in their own case.*

mitti oportere, *should be sent.*

Romae, *at Rome.*

13.

contenditur proelio, *a battle is fought*, lit., it is contended in battle.

superiores discessisse, *had come off with the advantage, had got the best of the fight.*

14.

suis locis, *in a region favourable to themselves, on their own ground.*

positum, *situated.*

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16.

prima luce, *at daybreak.*

praesidio castris, double dat., *for the defence of the camp.*

numero iumentorum, etc. The beasts of burden were stationed in the river to break the force of the current, and so make it safer for the foot soldiers to cross.

17.

nihil negotii, *no trouble, an easy task.*

18.

iri videbatur, impers. pass., translate, *they seemed to be going.*

superare regionem castrorum, when they perceived that the foremost men *were passing beyond the line of the camp.* The camp of Afranius lay between Caesar and the defile leading to the Ebro. By the detour over the rough ground Caesar brought his men to a point somewhat nearer the defile than that occupied by Afranius, before the latter perceived the object of the manœuvre.

conclamatur ad arma, *the cry, to arms! is raised.*

ex magnis rupibus, *after the great cliffs.*

19.

in eam spem venerat, etc., *had conceived the hope* that, etc.

premebantur pabulatione, *suffered from the difficulty of getting forage.*

explicitius (consilium), *the simpler* (plan).

quo spatio, etc., *and in such a distance they perceived that the undertaking might be liable to more mischances.*

pugnatur acriter, *there is a fierce fight.*

venitur, impers. pass., translate, *they come.*

20.

neque se in ullam partem movebat, *and yet did not take either side.*

ad Massiliam, *at Marseilles.*

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se ad motus fortunae movere coepit, *he began to change with the changes of fortune.*

Gades, *to Gades.*

Gadibus, *from Gades.*

21.

ipso, Varro *himself.*

Hispalim, *to Hispalis.*

Italicam, *to Italica.*

Sextum Caesarem. This was Sextus Julius Caesar, grandson of Caesar's uncle.

biduum, *for two days,* acc. of duration of time.

Cordubae, *at Corduba.*

22.

duabus ex partibus, *on two sides.*

23.

huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, *between him and Curio enmity existed.*

quod tribunus plebis, *because* (Curio) *when tribune,* etc.

prima nocte, *at the beginning of the night.*

24.

rem gestam cognovit, *he learned of the engagement that had taken place.*

ut defessis, *considering how weary they were.*

25.

Cn. Domitius. This was Cn. Domitius Calvinus, a supporter of Caesar, who is also mentioned in **34**. He must not be confounded with Caesar's opponent L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, who is mentioned in **7**, **8**, **22**.

in Caesaris conspectum, *into Caesar's presence.*

ad unum omnes, *all to a man, without exception.*

ad officium imperiumque, *in obedience to duty and orders.*

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hoc timore, *by fear of this*, lit., *by this fear*.

adire tardarentur, *were hindered from approaching*.

Varum. P. Attius Varus was a partisan of Pompey; and was assisted by Juba in opposing Curio.

legatorum numero, *as envoys*.

26.

consules, etc. Caesar had been consul with Bibulus in 59 B.C., and was therefore again eligible in 48 B.C., after the lapse of ten years.

angustior, *somewhat weakened*.

ambitūs, gen. case.

27.

tantum navium, (only) *so many ships*, that is, *so few*.

Dyrrhachii, *at Dyrrhachium*.

Apolloniae, *at Apollonia*.

transire prohiberet, *prevent* Caesar *from crossing* the sea.

eius rei causā, *for that purpose*.

omnibus ad unam. Compare, ad unum omnes, in **25**.

28.

offenderunt, *came to grief*.

Corcyrae, *at Corcyra*.

inanibus, supply navibus, the *empty* ships.

29.

ad extremum auxilium descenderunt, *had recourse to the last resource*.

30.

idoneum ... quem ... mitteret, *a fit person for him to send*.

31.

Dyrrhachio timens, *fearing for Dyrrhachium*.

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32.

multi iam menses erant, *many months were now past.*

Brundisio, *from Brundisium.*

33.

Dyrrhachium compelli, *be driven into Dyrrhachium.*

primum agmen, *the vanguard.*

34.

prima nocte, *early in the night.*

de quarta vigilia, *in the fourth night-watch.*

castris Scipionis castra collata, *his camp close to that of Scipio.*

subiecta Candaviae, *close to the border of Candavia.*

obiectum Thessaliae, *lying opposite, facing, Thessaly,* that is, a frontier town of Thessaly.

35.

venientibus, *for persons coming, as one comes* from Epirus.

collatā fortunā, abl. abs.

36.

tardius aut consideratius, *somewhat slowly or deliberately.*

servorum numero habere, *treat* or *regard as slaves.*

37.

quidnam propositi aut voluntatis, *what plan or inclination.*

extra cotidianam consuetudinem, *departing from the daily custom.*

38.

It is to be observed that Caesar makes no mention of Pharsalus or Pharsalia in connexion with the celebrated battle here described. The title "Battle of Pharsalia" is first found in the History of the Alexandrian War, commonly attributed to A. Hirtius, an officer of Caesar's.

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tantum spatii, *so much space.*

neve se loco moverent, *and not stir from their position.*

non concurri, impers. pass., *that a rush to the encounter was not made* by Pompey's men.

consumptis viribus, *with exhausted strength.*

exceperunt, *they parried.*

39.

loco motus, *driven from their position.*

infestis signis, *with hostile standards*, that is, *in fighting array.*

se loco tenuerat, *had remained in position.*

40.

acie excessit, *left the battle-field.*

equo, *on horseback.*

summae rei diffidens, *distrustful of the ultimate issue.*

41.

ad ancoram constitit, *lay at anchor.*

42.

pro hospitio atque amicitia patris. It was partly through Pompey's influence that Ptolemy Auletes was restored by A. Gabinius after his expulsion by the Alexandrians.

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EXERCISES.

1.

1. Caesar's letter.
2. To Lentulus the consul.
3. Of the same opinion.
4. By the speech (abl.) of Scipio.
5. Pompey did not fail the commonwealth.
6. Caesar sent a letter.

2.

1. The power of the senate.
2. To all the enemies of Caesar.
3. The cries of the centurions.
4. The enemies of Pompey will be frightened.
5. Pompey will praise his kinsmen.
6. He collected the enemies of Caesar.

3.

1. The commonwealth will not sustain injury.
2. The tribune will take to flight.
3. He will be reconciled to his enemy.
4. They will await an answer.
5. Caesar will send (mitto) moderate demands.
6. The friendship of the consuls.

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4.

1. The general will make a speech in the presence of the senate.
2. The thirteenth legion will be present.
3. The soldiers repelled their wrongs.
4. Caesar learned these things.
5. On the next day Pompey delivered a speech outside the city.
6. He recounted the same things.

5.

1. The legion set out for Ancona.
2. He ordered the rest of the soldiers to follow closely.
3. The winter quarters were at Pisaurum.
4. Caesar set out with the soldiers.
5. He occupied Ariminum and Fanum with a legion each.
6. He learned the inclination of the soldiers themselves.

6.

1. At Rome terror suddenly fell on (invado) all.
2. The consuls fled from the city.
3. Marcellus followed his colleague.
4. All things on this side of Capua seem safe.
5. Pompey had received two (duo) legions from Cæsar.
6. He announced these things (neut. pl. of hic) at Rome.

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7.

1. The cohorts of Lentulus held the town.
2. He heard of the arrival of Caesar.
3. The soldiers fell in with the cohort of Rufus.
4. They came by forced marches to Asculum.
5. The soldiers delayed ten days at Corfinium.
6. Caesar will pitch his camp near the wall of the town.

8.

1. Men acquainted with the country were sent to Pompey.
2. They begged that he should help them.
3. He ordered all the forces to come to him.
4. Domitius provided for his own safety.
5. The soldiers sent envoys from (e) the camp.
6. They sent away the envoy unharmed.

9.

1. The consul will set out with the army for Dyrrhachium.
2. Twenty cohorts will remain at Brindisi.
3. Pompey's soldiers embarked and set sail.
4. Although he feared delay, he did not follow Pompey.
5. He did not give up the plan of setting out for Spain.
6. He collected ships and crossed the sea.

10.

1. The soldiers were quartered in the free towns.
2. Caesar assembled the senate.

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3. Owing to fear envoys were not sent to Pompey.
4. Caesar spent the next days at Rome in vain.
5. Those who approved the matter remained voluntarily at Rome.
6. The soldiers when departing (*use* part.) recounted their wrongs.

11.

1. Pompey's lieutenants were holding Spain.
2. Of these lieutenants one was defending Hither Spain, the second Further Spain, and the third was in Lusitania.
3. Petreius had an equal number of legions.
4. Varro sent forward the soldiers that (qui) he had.

12.

1. They made a bridge over the river.
2. The cavalry of Caesar came thither.
3. Caesar cut off Afranius from all supplies.
4. The town and the river were two miles distant from one another.

13.

1. The soldiers, hoping for this, ran forward to the same hill.
2. Afranius sent a cohort by a short cut (*say* by a shorter way).
3. Those who came first to the hill compelled the enemy to take to flight.

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4. Afranius thought he had come off best in the battle because our men took to flight in the first encounter.
5. Afterwards (postea) our men drove the enemy into the city.
6. He ordered the soldiers of the ninth legion to halt under the wall.

14.

1. Many men of Osca promised to carry out (*say* to do) his commands.
2. They transferred the seat of war (*say simply* the war) to Celtiberia.
3. Winter was now approaching (appropinquo), and he led his army across the river Hiberus.
4. They made two bridges of boats.
5. Those who bordered on the river revolted from Afranius.
6. The town was two miles distant from the river Sicoris.

15.

1. Caesar will make a ford across (*say* in) the river Sicoris.
2. He was able to turn aside some part of the river.
3. The cavalry dared to cross the river.
4. The depth of the water was so great that (tantus ut) the infantry could not cross.

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5. Accordingly the cavalry harassed the rear of the army.
6. The soldiers hampered the march of their enemies.

16.

1. They informed Caesar that the army was ready to cross the river.
2. Many soldiers feared the great size of the river.
3. He left as a guard for the camp the soldiers whose spirit was wavering.
4. He placed many beasts of burden in the river at the spot where he was about to lead across his soldiers.
5. He did not expose his army to the swiftness of the river.
6. At dawn (*say* at the first light) he led forth the soldiers lightly equipped.

17.

1. The centurions halted that they might not (that not = ne) expose the soldiers to battle while wearied.
2. All those who examined the nature of the place reported the same thing.
3. Next day the enemy seized the pass.
4. About midnight the general again tried to advance.
5. The signal being given (abl. abs.) the army set out earlier than the general had ordered.
6. Caesar pitched his camp on a lofty (editus) hill.

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18.

1. All Caesar's forces marched to the Ebro by a great round.
2. There was no regular (certus) road by which he might lead the army.
3. There was a contest of speed between (inter) the two armies.
4. Caesar's soldiers were the first to complete (*say* first completed) the march.
5. The enemy halted on certain hills.
6. Our men followed them with insulting cries.

19.

1. There is hope that a successful battle may be fought (*say* of fighting a successful battle).
2. A great number of the enemy formed the hope (*say* came into this hope) of deserting to Caesar (*say* that they could [acc. and inf.] desert).
3. Caesar replied that he had formed the hope of finishing the matter without a battle.
4. The enemy could not any longer (diutius) bear their suffering.
5. Many soldiers of the rear-guard were killed.
6. They are suffering want of everything, because they pitched their camp in an unfavourable spot.

20.

1. Varro, who at first (primo) spoke in a very friendly way about Caesar, afterwards prepared for war.

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2. For he learned that large reinforcements had assembled at (*say* to) Massilia.
3. When the things that had been done in Italy were known (abl. abs.), a levy of troops was held in Spain.
4. The cohorts that were in garrison at Gades secured the city for Caesar.
5. All the chief men of Gades were there.
6. Accordingly he betook himself to Gades with all his army.

21.

1. While Varro looked on, his soldiers broke up the camp and retired to Seville.
2. The soldiers were informed that the gates of the city were shut against them.
3. Caesar appointed Sextus to the command of the legion.
4. When Caesar came to Cadiz he thanked the magistrates and the chief men of the state.
5. He there learned that Lepidus was praetor.
6. The magistrates ordered the soldiers to remain at Cordova for two days.

22.

1. While Trebonius had charge of (praesum with dat.) the siege, many mantlets and towers were advanced against the town.

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2. So great was the force of the engines that no mantlet could withstand them.
3. There was a great scarcity of provisions at Marseilles.
4. Those who had surrendered, afterwards brought forth all their arms from the town.
5. Domitius ordered his men (sui) to go on board the ships which he had provided.
6. The stormy weather was a help (*say* for a help) to those who were setting out (*use* part.).

23.

1. Through a long continuance of peace men become (fio) unfamiliar with war.
2. Certain deserters said that the king had come.
3. Juba killed a great number of those who had confiscated his kingdom.
4. The messengers said that the enemy were approaching.
5. At the beginning of the night the Numidians attacked the camp.
6. Trusting the deserters, they rashly ventured on an engagement (*say* committed the matter to a battle).

24.

1. Being informed about the engagement that had taken place (res gesta) they went forth from the camp.

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2. They set out at the third (tertius) watch and advanced three miles (*say* having set out advanced, *omitting* and).
3. Not even the cavalry were able to follow.
4. In the battle by night courage neither failed the general (dux) as being weary, nor the soldiers as being exhausted with toil.
5. Saburra ordered the soldiers to lead the elephants down to the plain.
6. Juba and Saburra trusted chiefly to their elephants.

25.

1. The king sent auxiliaries to (*say* who should, qui with subj.) increase the forces.
2. At the same time many left the battle-array because they had received wounds.
3. Curio declared that he would never seek safety by flight after the loss of his army (*say* his army having been lost, abl. abs.).
4. Those who returned from the battle went on board a few skiffs.
5. A great part of those whom Juba did not put to death he declared to be his booty.
6. Many skiffs did not approach nearer, lest they should be sunk by the multitude of the cavalry.

26.

1. The fear of the cancelling of debts commonly (fere) follows civil war.

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2. That he might remove this fear, Caesar ordered a valuation of property to be made.
3. He likewise restored to their former state those who had been condemned by Pompey.
4. He ordered the debtors to pay to their creditors the sums of money that had been lent (creditae pecuniae).
5. Arbitrators made a valuation of all possessions.
6. When Caesar had resigned the dictatorship he set out for Brundisium.

27.

1. Thither came twelve legions and all the cavalry.
2. But Caesar found few (pauci) ships, so that he could not transport all the soldiers.
3. Pompey collected a large fleet in order that he might cross the sea and winter at Dyrrhachium.
4. Six hundred men set sail and reached land the following day.
5. They found a safe (tutus) roadstead between the island (insula) and the coast.
6. The soldiers were landed between Apollonia and Buthrotum.

28.

1. At night the same ships set sail for Brundisium.
2. But Bibulus ordered them all to be set on fire, and the sailors to be put to death.

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3. The business was completed by Bibulus, who afterwards, availing himself (usus) of the night breeze, returned to land.

29.

1. The five camps, with which the town was surrounded, were defended by their situation (*say* by the nature of the place).
2. The citizens freed the town from (*use* libero with acc. and abl.) blockade by the help of slaves.
3. At noon Octavius began to attack the town, but he was compelled by the citizens to flee for refuge to the ships.
4. On account of their small numbers (paucitas), when winter was now approaching, they betook themselves to Pompey.

30.

1. Caesar sent messages to Pompey who was in winter quarters at Apollonia.
2. At the same time he set out for Oricum with all his troops.
3. Those who were in command of the town, opened the gates and surrendered to Caesar.
4. And when he had come thither (*say* whither when he had come), he began to advance on (petere) Apollonia by forced marches.

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31.

1. But Pompey was said to be advancing thither, marching day and night.
2. He ordered the legions, whose arrival he had awaited, to winter there under canvas.
3. Accordingly (itaque) they laid out a camp by the river Apsus.
4. All the forces that (qui) Pompey had brought together did the same thing.

32.

1. About the same time Caesar learned that some legions had come from Brindisi.
2. Pompey adopted the plan of attacking (*say* that he should attack) the soldiers on the march.
3. He posted his forces in a suitable place in order that he might attack the enemy from an ambush on their arrival (*use* part.).
4. Pompey kept his forces in camp all day, that his design might be the better concealed.
5. Having found a suitable harbour, he ran his ships in thither.
6. They had neglected no opportunity of sailing.

33.

1. Accordingly they both set out for the same place next day.
2. Scouts informed Pompey that the enemy had moved their camp.

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3. Caesar hoped that he could reach Dyrrhachium in the morning by a short cut.
4. When the ships were seen at a distance, the people of Apollonia (Apolloniates) thought they must adopt another plan.
5. The soldiers of Caesar bore toil cheerfully.
6. Pompey was cut off from the town to which (*say* whither, quo) he had brought together all his supplies.

34.

1. Caesar being baffled in his earlier design changed his whole plan of war and set out for Apollonia.
2. Pompey also hastened into Macedonia that he might attack Domitius.
3. But Caesar bore help to Domitius, fearing lest he should be exposed to danger.
4. Being informed by (per) scouts of the arrival of Pompey, he avoided the enemy.
5. When he had sent all his baggage forward to the town, he marched thither himself with all speed.
6. He was unexpectedly informed that Caesar had set out (*say* about the setting out of Caesar).

35.

1. On the same day that Caesar came to Gomphi he attacked the walls of the town.

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2. The soldiers carried the town by storm and forthwith plundered it.
3. The people of Larissa were restrained by Scipio from opening their gates to Caesar.
4. He found the fields full of corn (*use* pl.), which the people of Gomphi said was nearly ripe.

36.

1. All things increased the hope of victory to such a degree that the soldiers of Pompey were now discussing their rewards.
2. Pompey thanked all the army and received both Scipio's soldiers and his own into one camp.
3. He was so pleased with authority that he did not share his honour with the ex-consuls.
4. He treated as slaves those with whom he ought to have shared his honours.

37.

1. Pompey could not be enticed out to battle because (quod) he considered the place to be unfavourable.
2. He drew up his army at the foot of the mountain that he might seem to be ready for fighting.
3. He advanced a long distance from the stockade in order that he might weary out the army of the enemy.

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4. They did not easily find an opportunity of fighting.
5. When it was noticed that the enemy had advanced far from the camp, Caesar gave the signal for setting out.
6. He postponed his march and drew up his army in battle array.

38.

1. Pompey's men did not move from their position, but received the charge of our men, as Pompey had ordered.
2. Caesar did not order his men to check their course, but of their own accord they halted when they perceived a charge was not made by the enemy.
3. Caesar directed that they should hurl their javelins and afterwards quickly draw their swords.
4. And when the soldiers perceived this (*say* which things when, quae cum), they charged into the space that lay (*say* was) between the two lines of battle.

39.

1. The cavalry made an attack upon our line on the exposed flank.
2. When Caesar perceived this he ordered fresh men to take the place of those who were weary.
3. Six cohorts attacked the left wing in rear so that they could not withstand the attack.

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4. Those who up to that time withstood every attack, took to flight and made for the mountains.

40.

1. Pompey put his chief trust in his cavalry, and when he saw that they were routed he fled for refuge to the camp.
2. He had left there certain cohorts as a garrison.
3. When the enemy were now within the stockade, those who were defending the camp burst forth from the decuman gate and made for Larissa at full gallop.
4. With the same speed a few others, having found horses, reached the sea by a night journey.

41.

1. Caesar pursued Pompey because he seemed (videor) to be again mustering forces and making fresh levies.
2. During two days he concealed his plan and lay at anchor.
3. No one could judge whether he had set out for Mytilene or was attempting to renew the war.
4. Many Romans go to Antioch to carry on business there.
5. When they heard that the citadel had been taken they left the place.

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42.

1. Pompey abandoned the design of visiting Syria when he learned these things.
2. Cleopatra, the sister of King Ptolemy, was now carrying on war and had come to Pelusium.
3. She was trying (conor) to drive Ptolemy from the kingdom and had pitched her camp at no great distance from his.
4. Septimius from being a friend became an enemy, and along with Achillas, a man of conspicuous daring, put Pompey to death.

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